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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Stassen Report

IT is not very likely that Mr. Harold Stassen's official report on trade dealings between the Western Allied and the Communist bloc will stop Senator McCarthy from persisting with his calumnious blathering and blenting about alleged violations of commercial embargoes by Britain. The Senator has too often shown himself to be blind to reason and established facts to encourage any belief the Stassen report will make an impression on him or will dissuade him from his smear campaign. With unerring accuracy the report sums up the likes of Senator McCarthy by observing that "certain myths about East-West trade in the United States and West Europe are based more on emotions and desires than on hard facts." How completely true this is when McCarthy levels his false complaints about Britain's "blood trade" with Communist China, and accompanies his accusations with ultimatums. But whatever Senator McCarthy's reactions to the Stassen report may be, this is a most desirable document. It is objective and completely balanced. It acknowledges realities and declares with honesty that Western European nations have strong and compelling reasons for continuing at least some of their traditional trade with the East, and it acknowledges that such trade is not necessarily harmful. For the emotional Senator McCarthy it is eminently suitable to ignore one important fact—that a great deal of the restricted trading which goes on between the Western nations and the Communists brings more benefits to the Allies than to the Reds. It is a pity, though not surprising, that the vociferous antagonists to British trade policy fail to appreciate this point.

IN dealing with the question of the application of the United Nations embargoes on strategic materials the Stassen report is emphatic in its approval of the manner in which the Western powers are fulfilling their obligations. The fact is that Britain, in particular, is applying controls on strategic goods to Communist China which are even more extensive than those imposed against the Soviet bloc in Europe. Senator McCarthy does not like to admit this, yet any businessman in Hongkong can testify to the truth of the claim. Hongkong traders of all nationalities are in a much better position than Mr. McCarthy to judge the effectiveness of the embargoes. To many they are almost crippling and, despite the McCarthy and the Knowlards, virtually defy circumvention. Britain's vehement critics would do the whole allied cause more good if they could tune themselves to some constructive suggestions such as one which appears in the Stassen report, namely, that the United States remove some of its tariff barriers and thus help to avert the threat of any Western country becoming unduly dependent on trade with the Soviet group. There is room for a considerable expansion of trade between Western Europe and North America, but it needs to be facilitated, and this, in turn, is largely dependent on America's willingness to relax her own restrictions. Senator McCarthy has the mistaken idea that Britain and her West European neighbours seek only charity from America. What they desire is more trade and this they could be accorded, without any threat, to the United States economy, through a lowering of American import tariffs.

Tribe Threatens War If Mossadegh Is Not Released

10,000 WARRIORS READY TO TAKE ACTION

Teheran, Sept. 27. The rebellious Ghashghai tribe of Southern Iran, scornful government warnings, tonight threatened to send 10,000 horsemen and infantry into action unless the deposed Premier, Mohammed Mossadegh was released from imprisonment. A spokesman for the tribe, Reza Zadeh, said forces of the huge Ghashghai chieftain, Nasser Khan, were drawn up on three sides of the Southern city of Shiraz—"ready to act". Press reports said the government had threatened military action against the tribe unless it stopped "creating unrest" within 48 hours. Zadeh, just back from a visit to the Ghashghai country, said four Iranian Air Force planes flew over the area last Wednesday, dropping leaflets which told tribesmen not to let subversive elements lure them into conflict with the government. He said the leaflets warned that any attempted rebellion would be crushed by the government with the "most severe steps".

Round-Up Of Leftist Leaders

Calcutta, Sept. 28. West Bengal authorities yesterday arrested at least 50 prominent leftist leaders in a lightning security sweep aimed at forestalling demonstrations here today. One unofficial estimate placed the number of arrests at 100.

Today's expected demonstrations are in protest against high rice prices which peasants claim are causing semi-starvation conditions in villages. Among yesterday's arrested were six women. Plainclothes and uniformed police searched the homes of leaders belonging to the Socialist Revolutionary Party and Communist Party for secret plans aimed at disrupting law and order throughout the State.

Across the Hooghly River at Howrah police arrested 25 more suspects in house to house searches. Seven further arrests were made ten miles north at Serampore.

Today's expected protest marches are planned to defy the Government ban by entering the prohibited area where the West Bengal Government offices are situated and to besiege the building until their demands for cheaper food are granted. Calcutta leftist Parties have called for a general strike to demand bonuses to enable them to celebrate the sacred Hindu festival, Durja Puja.—Reuter.

Russians Free More German POWs

Kassel Hesse, Sept. 27. A second group of former German prisoners of war released from Soviet prisons under the East German-Soviet agreement of last August, returned to West Germany today at the border checkpoint of Herleshausen, near here.

They were part of a transport of 600 men who had been captives for up to 10 years and all sentenced to long prison terms for alleged "war crimes" or "crimes against humanity". The others were from East Germany or Berlin.

The first group of 500 arrived yesterday and were all at their destinations by today. Again thousands of West Germans gathered at Herleshausen to welcome the returning prisoners—12 of whom were ill and were sent across the border in ambulances. All the prisoners came from the Pervo Oralsk camp near Sverdlovsk where, they said, about 7,000 German prisoners were still held.

Zadeh said Nasser Khan—who towers six feet six inches in his battle boots—was entrenched with one group of warriors some 25 miles northwest of Shiraz. Another force, led by Khan's younger brother, Khosrow Khan, was drawn up in battle array a similar distance to the West, while a third force led by another brother was posted to the Southwest. Zadeh said the three armed groups of horsemen and infantry totalled 10,000. More than a week ago Nasser Khan delivered an "ultimatum" threatening rebellion unless the government freed Mossadegh, who is at present awaiting trial as a traitor. Other "reforms" also were demanded.

Zadeh said the chieftain sent a second ultimatum yesterday to government representatives in Shiraz, adding that the Ghashghais, traditionally gave only three warnings. If they went unheeded, he said they "definitely will take action."

TO GUARD FLANK He said warriors of the Boir Ahmadi tribe would guard the Ghashghai Western flank against government forces if and when Nasser Khan's men cut off Shiraz from the North. Zadeh said one of the government's leaflet-dropping planes crashed near Tangshir in the Ashkoobi district on Wednesday but the pilot was unharmed and was allowed by Nasser Khan to go to Shiraz.

The Chief of Staff of the Iranian Army, General Nazir Barmaghilich, denied that any military plane crashed on Wednesday. He added that the government was in complete control of Shiraz and Southern Iran and he dismissed the threats as mere boasts. Although the tribe is said to be relatively well-armed, Barmaghilich said they could not face the government's superior weapons and armaments. A special representa-

tion of Premier Fazlollah Zahedi, Ali Hayaat, left here for Shiraz this morning to contact tribal leaders and invite their co-operation. He will warn the Ghashghais that any "rash steps" will be severely punished, it was reported.—United Press.

TIME CATEGORIES The government spokesman, Amir Nouri, said today that the investigation and interrogation of ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh was nearly over, thus bringing closer the trial which may mean his death. Nouri accused Mossadegh of resorting to fainting fits in order to postpone his interrogation, but said the aged politician had been questioned four times since September 19. He indicated that the only thing that could prolong the questioning of Dr. Mossadegh was new statements by his former Ministers, also slated to be tried. The spokesman said Dr. Mossadegh and his followers could receive the death penalty under the law if found guilty. The trial will be public, he added. He did not say when it would start. The spokesman for the pro-Shah regime of Premier Fazlollah Zahedi said the accused were divided into three categories: 1. Mossadegh and Ministers who rebelled against the Shah's authority after the Shah had dismissed Mossadegh and appointed Zahedi Premier on August 10. 2. Non-military persons who tried to change the regime by setting up a Regency Council. 3. Military officials who betrayed the Shah in spite of their duty to uphold him as supreme commander. Nouri said interrogation of Mossadegh's Chief of Staff, General Rahn, also had been concluded. He added that the government had not yet negotiated or proposed a settlement of the oil question, but was studying it. The nation would be informed when any action is taken, he said.—United Press.

Pilgrimage To Bristol

Bristol, Sept. 27. India's High Commissioner in Britain, Mr. B. C. Kher, today led a large number of Indians and others in pilgrimage to the Bristol graveside of the Indian reformer, Raja Ram Mohun Roy, whom he described as the father of modern India. Mr. Kher and a hundred pilgrims arrived here by noon from London. More joined them in Bristol. Raja Ram Mohun Roy, religious leader and social reformer of the early 19th century, died in Bristol exactly 120 years ago in 1833.—Reuter.

Unfair Competitor

Frankfurt, Sept. 27. A court at Hanau, near here, sentenced a 55-year-old hotel keeper, Paul Sonnenfeld, to three months in prison for waging unfair economic warfare by releasing 30 bedbugs in a rival's hotel.—China Mail Special.

SET GLIDING RECORD



A new international women's record for two-seater gliders (fixed target) has been set up by Madame Mattern (left) of the Chavvenay Aero Club and Mlle. Louise Anger (right), when flying from Chavvenay to Poitiers, a distance of 285 kms, in six hours.—London Express.

PLANE WRECKAGE SIGHTED

Marseilles, Sept. 27. A French tourist plane reported tonight that it had spotted what it believed was the wreck of a missing American military C-47 transport plane near the top of a 4,125-foot peak in the Pyrenees.

The plane vanished last night on its flight from Burtonwood, England, to Barcelona, Spain. It carried two officers and two airmen.

The pilot of the tourist plane, which bombed the Pyrenees with scores of other civil and military aircraft, said he had sighted a "glittering mass" resembling plane wreckage near the top of the 1,250-metre Noulas Peak in the Pyrenees chain.

The tourist plane, belonging to the Roussillon Air Club at Perpignan, radioed that it could not approach the mountainside to have a closer look because of strong winds and lowlying clouds.

Rescue parties of Alpine troops and Republican Security (CRS) companies immediately took out from barracks for the peak. They were expected to reach the mountain top late tonight. The peak is only about six miles from the Mediterranean.—United Press.

Monumental Task

Washington, Sept. 27. United States Government archivists are to help former President Harry Truman sort out for later public use the papers dealing with his eight years in office.

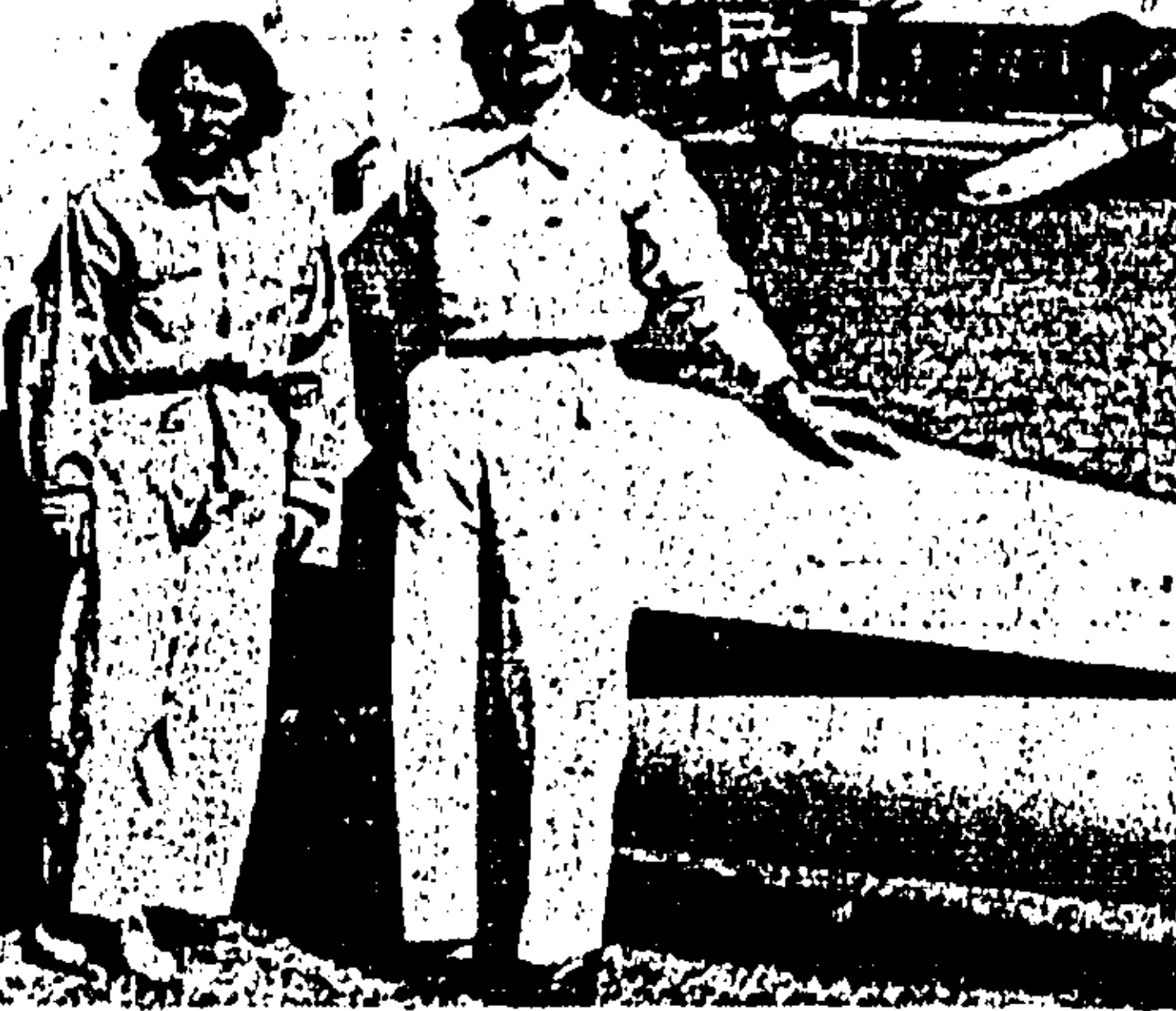
The General Services Administration, Mr. Edmund Masure, reporting today, said that the arrangement was "a significant contribution to American history."

Mr. Truman's term as President included such events as the dropping of the first atomic bomb, the end of the Second World War, the start of the Marshall Plan aid and of military assistance to Greece and Turkey, and the Korean war.

About 3,000,000 letters, reports and other papers, enough to fill 1,000 filing cabinets, drawers make up Mr. Truman's records of these and other events. They are stored in the Federal Court House in Kansas City, where Mr. Truman is working with them.

The basic task of arranging, classifying and selecting the papers for deposit with the United States Government was expected to take 18 months and cost the Government about \$15,000. The work will start on Monday.—Reuter.

TALKS DEADLINE MAY NOT BE MET



United Nations, Sept. 27. United Nations diplomats were about ready today to abandon hope that the Korean peace conference will meet its target date, exactly one month away.

One important Asian diplomat told the United Press the best he hoped for by the October 28 deadline was that negotiations for a parity would not have broken down.

On the other hand, he was inclined to think that the situation was not really dangerous and that the conference would be opened before the year is out.

Western power spokesmen generally agreed that the time is too short and the Communist stand apparently too firm to warrant any confidence that the target date recommended in the Panmunjom truce pact will be met.

The Communists want the General Assembly to reverse its decision for a two-sided conference of belligerents plus Russia and to set up a round-table meeting, including India and other Asian neutrals. They have not altered this demand despite an Assembly voting rejecting the move to reopen the debate.

FLEA EXPECTED

The Assembly opens its third week tomorrow with the feature of the day slated to be a policy speech by the Indian delegate, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon. Indian sources said their delegation had no inkling of any softening of the Communist stand. It was expected that Mr. Menon would make a plea for a compromise and perhaps lend some support to the American proposal to solve the dispute through direct negotiations.

One circumstance that operates against getting the dispute straightened out in the next 30 days, unless there are sudden direct negotiations, is that it has been taking eight or 10 days to get answers to messages sent to Peking through the Swedes.

The Communists have not replied to the third US message sent on Wednesday, suggesting that the issue of composition could be raised once the party meets. The UN also proposed direct talks with the Far East Reds—in San Francisco, Honolulu or Geneva—in an effort to iron out "arrangements."

A top American spokesman interpreted the "arrangements" to mean simply time and place. But other US sources said later the American position was quite flexible.

The Russian delegate, Mr. Andrei G. Vyshinsky, is counted on to make another stab at re-opening the debate on the composition problem on Tuesday or (Contd. on back page, col. 6)

More Work For The Same Pay Demand By Government

Berlin, Sept. 27. Communist officials in East Germany are, again calling on the workers to produce more for the same wages—the demand which led to the June 17 revolt in many parts of East Germany. Neues Deutschland, the Communist Party newspaper, reported Herr Herbert Warnke, head of the trade unions movement, as saying on Friday: "The only way to lower prices is by means of increased productivity, and the lowering of production costs."

Herr Gerhart Ziller, Minister of Heavy Machinery, said "the cut in working norms, introduced on June 23, must be overcome."

The norms—meaning 10 percent more output without more pay—were reduced to appease those who returned to the factories after the revolt but only worked slowly.

Herr Walter Ulbricht, a Vice-Premier, said "workers in some places have said the norms were so low they could fulfil them by 200 percent or more. They have themselves demanded a reduction of the time set for norms."

"To abolish this situation, the Government has ordered the factories themselves to fix new norms."

Observers in West Berlin are wondering how the workers will respond. Statements by Party officials have been confident. One in particular, the announcement that the fourth Party Congress is to be held next spring, suggests a belief that problems in industry will be solved successfully long before that time.

DAMAGE REPAIRED The Congress is an occasion for the Party to demonstrate its prowess to other Communist leaders from all over the world. No one would risk having to report failure at such a gathering.

Much has been done to repair the damage in the Party and the trade union organisation caused by the June revolt.

Herr Ulbricht has said that one of the most important tasks of the Party is to form an elite of between 150,000 and 200,000.

These activists should come mainly from the factories, from those who stood by the Party during the June 17 Fascist provocations," he said.

Their job will be to detect and suppress any resistance groups and to "observe the slightest movements of the enemy."

A purge in both the Party and the trade union movement, which began in July, is still continuing. Its aim is to "remove weak and flinching elements, to uproot Fascist, alien and hostile-thinking members."

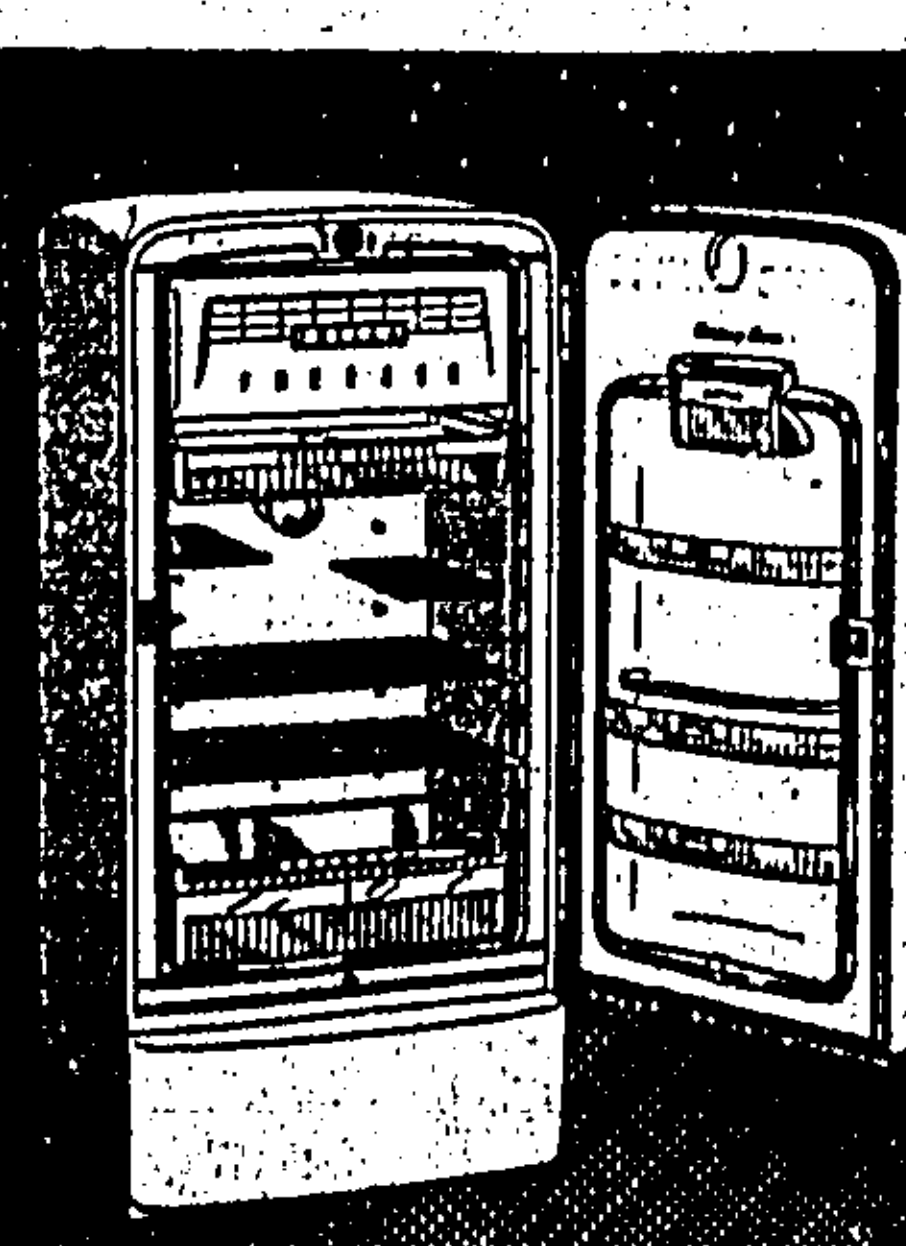
Reports in West Berlin state that the security services and general police forces are being strengthened by large-scale recruiting. The police have been purged of about 10,000 "altering elements."

The trade unions have begun to examine the record of each individual member. Workers' meetings are being held daily in factories, at which "agents of the Fascist underground in West Berlin" are exposed, vilified, and then handed over to the security police, according to reports here.

Though these measures no doubt serve to strengthen the power and authority of Party and trade union local leaders, reports still reach West Berlin regularly of factories where

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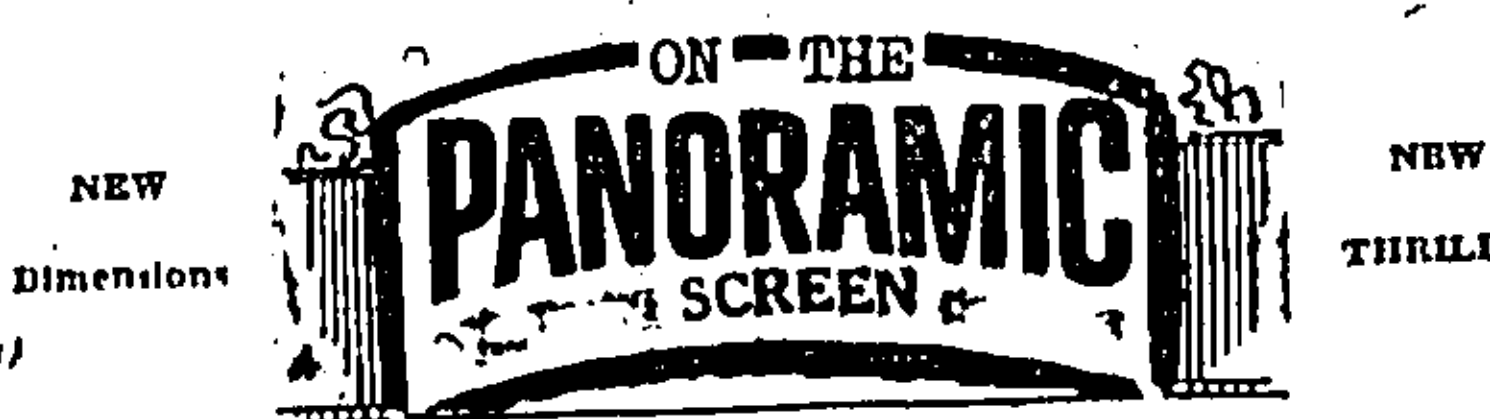
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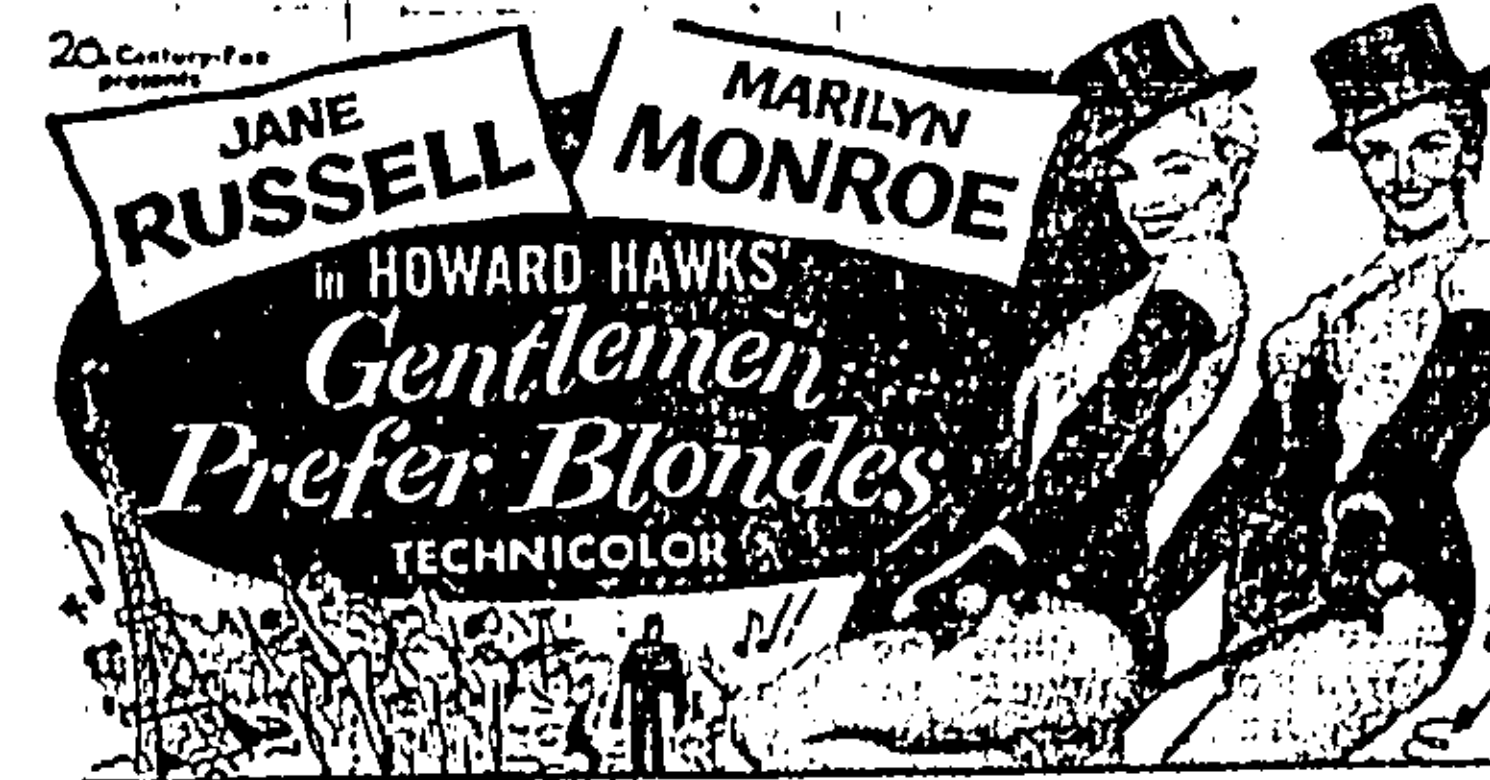
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Prospects Of Formation Believed To Have Shown Improvement

Position Better In Nyasaland

Nairobi, Sept. 27. Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Cameron, East Africa Deputy Commander-in-Chief, said today that the situation in Nyasaland was very much improved. But he warned that the "disease" which had caused the recent disturbances in the territory, was "still there."—Reuter.

West Germany Has Provided Most Important Impetus

London, Sept. 27. The Observer today maintained that the most important impetus towards the formation of a European Army has come from Germany.

Russia Replaces Britain In Finnish Trade

Helsinki, Sept. 27.

The Soviet Union has become Finland's principal trading partner, ousting Great Britain, and leaving the runners-up, Western Germany, the United States and France, well behind.

But although the Finns are thus tying their economy tighter to Soviet Russia's, they are not sending her war materials. Nor are they moving to the left in their politics. On the contrary, their present Cabinet is the most right wing Government in northern Europe.

The latest preliminary official statistics show that Finland sold the Soviet Union 14,399,800,000 marks' worth of goods and bought from her 11,089,300,000 marks' worth in the first six months of this year.

The corresponding figures for the same period last year were: 11,377,800,000 marks' worth and 9,327,100,000 marks' worth. As Finland's total exports were 54,725,300,000 marks' worth, and her total imports 60,940,700,000 marks' worth in the same period, the Soviet Union took, in very round figures, one quarter of her total foreign trade.

Great Britain, who until this year was Finland's principal trading partner, is now taking only about one sixth of her foreign trade. In the first six months of this year, Finland sold Great Britain 11,790,100,000 marks' worth of goods and bought from her 6,425,500,000 marks' worth. The corresponding figures for last year were: 20,019,100,000 marks' worth and 16,887,200,000 marks' worth.

FIVE-YEAR PACT
To Western Germany, third in the scale, Finland sold 3,728,500,000 marks' worth and bought from her 5,582,800,000 marks' worth in the first six months of this year, compared with 5,446,000,000 and 12,327,000,000 marks respectively in the same period last year.

For France, the corresponding figures were 2,117,000,000 marks and 4,042,500,000 marks this year and 5,278,400,000 marks and 7,753,800,000 marks for last year.

Finland's trade with the Soviet Union is regulated by a five-year agreement concluded in Moscow in 1949 under the auspices of Mr. Urho Kekkonen, the Agrarian Prime Minister. The principle laid down during the negotiations was that all, or most, of Finland's needs of imported grain, cattle fodder, fertilisers and certain raw materials.

The supplementary agreements signed thereafter to fix the amounts of each year's goods exchanges have confirmed this principle.

This year, for example, the 275,000 tons of wheat which the Soviet Union is sending Finland exceed her needs and she is re-exporting some of it. Other Soviet deliveries this year include:

Rye 100,000 tons;
Sugar 95,000 tons;
Fodder cakes 40,000 tons;
Petrol for motorcars 245,000 tons;
Fuel oil 130,000 tons;
Diesel oil 150,000 tons, and
Fertilisers, 165,000 tons.
Of Finland's deliveries to the Soviet Union this year, about 45 per cent are products of the metal working, engineering and shipbuilding industries.

50 SHIPS
These include 99 vessels of various types to a total value of 9,700,000,000 marks, machinery for the wood-working industries to a total value of 1,300,000,000 marks plus lifting gear, transport equipment, pumps and fittings, copper and cables and various alloys. About 42 per cent of Finland's total deliveries comprise products of her wood industries including 850,000 cubic metres of pre-fabricated houses, 60,000 standards of sawn timber, 30,000 cubic metres of box-boards, 400,000 cubic metres of pulp wood, 10,000 tons of cellulose, 12,000 tons of mechanical pulp pulp paper, cardboard roofing felt and rayon staple fibre.

Odd items in Finland's deliveries include 6,000 tons of ethyl alcohol, 170,000 cubic metres of firewood and 35,000 sawing machines.

While stating the importance of their exchanges, Finnish industrialists are eager to stress that they wish to extend their trade with the West, too. Their salesmen and their Government's trade delegations are continually striving for new deals with Western world.

THE OBSTACLES
Three big obstacles are: Tariff walls and currency restrictions which often prevent an international dealer which both buyer and seller would like to make;

Finland's high prices which are causing her to lose ground in some of her traditional Western markets, notably Great Britain; and
The Finns' own geographical position.

Finland, although a free democracy in the Western sense of the word, is Russia's neighbour and traditionally the two countries have had a lively trade over their common frontier. Before the revolution, for example, Russia was supplying Finland with 41 per cent of her total imports.

Moreover, of all the Western nations, the Finns are, perhaps, the best equipped at present for trade with the Soviet Union. To deliver the 300,000,000 dollars' worth (at pre-war prices) of reparations goods which the Soviet Union exacted from them in the post-war settlements, they had to lay down special factories and shipyards and make thorough studies of modern Soviet requirements.

Their experience in fulfilling this Herculean reparations task is now standing them in good stead.—China Mail Special.

This independent newspaper urged Britain to associate herself closely with the European Army. Commenting on Austria's role in the world situation, the Observer editorial submitted that Austria could be a bridgehead from which to reach other would-be neutral powers in Eastern Europe.

Such a development is of the utmost value in helping to ease the world situation, the editorial believed. "The chances that a European Army might be formed out of the troops of Western Europe have improved in recent days. At the same time, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's speech at the United Nations has shown that our initiative in working towards a settlement with Russia had not been abandoned. The European Defence Community is not regarded as an alternative policy to that of seeking negotiations with Russia, but as part of the necessary preparations for a long period of what might be called 'co-existence by negotiation' with the Soviet Union," the Observer stated.

"The scheme for a European Defence Community has been dormant for some time. Political difficulties in France and Italy seem to make ratification of the treaties most unlikely."

FRENCH ATTITUDE
"At Strasbourg, the past week, after Mr. Nutting, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had indicated that Britain would give full support—short of participation—to the EDC, M. Guy Mollet said that the French Socialist Party was prepared under certain conditions to vote with the Government coalition parties to ensure a Parliamentary majority for EDC in Paris.

The most important impetus has come not from Britain or France, but from Germany. In essence, the European Defence Community is a method of integrating Germany with the Western Powers, the Observer argued. "One effect of Dr. Konrad Adenauer's electoral victory is that the German Federal Republic now fully capable of forming its own foreign policy, will press ahead with its Western Alliance, without either abandoning its hopes that Germany unity may be achieved by agreement with Russia, or delaying awaiting their fulfilment."

Dr. Adenauer has already made it clear that he believes that Western Germany, as part of EDC, would be in a better position to enter on negotiations with Russia designed specifically to give the Soviet Union satisfactory guarantees of security.

CHURCHILL GOAL
"What is happening is that Western Europe is beginning to follow the expressly dual policy advocated by Sir Winston Churchill in his speech of May 11. There is a continued effort to strengthen our joint defence; and, at the same time, new efforts are being made to reach the conference table with Soviet Russia."

TV Attacked

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 27. Television was attacked as a "one-eyed monster" that "so far had only crucified good taste, culture and the sanctity of the American home" at the Methodist National Layman's Spiritual Life Retreat here last night.

The Rev. Howard W. Ellis, formerly director of television and radio for a church publication, urged that positive steps be taken to use television's potential power for God. "Television antennas are rising above homes all over America like crosses against the solemn sky," he said. "But instead of lifting up Christ the crosses of steel have so far only crucified good taste, culture and the sanctity of the American home."—United Press.

New Tactics In War Games

London, Sept. 27. Warships and aircraft engaged in the massive NATO Exercise "Mariner" continued cut-and-thrust operations in the English Channel and Eastern Atlantic throughout last night. Bad weather hampered manoeuvres, but today's communiqué reported that new forms of attack were employed by "Orange" (enemy) forces in battles being fought to maintain maritime communications in Western Europe.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation air-sea test, involving forces of nine nations, is the largest exercise of its kind staged. It is now in its 12th day. —Reuter.

NEW PEARL FISHERIES MEASURE

Act Effective On Oct. 12

Canberra, Sept. 27. Mr. John McEwen, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, said today that the new Pearl Fisheries Act which proclaims Australian sovereignty over the Australian continental shelf would become effective on October 12.

Among other provisions the measure extends Australian jurisdiction midway across the Australia Sea, where the continental shelf is common to Australia and the islands of Dutch New Guinea where Netherlands territory adjoins Papua.

The land boundaries between the two territories extend north and south into the sea. Mr. McEwen said the intention of the proclamation of the Act was to make Japanese pearling fleets operate for the remainder of the season in one area—to the northeast of the Northern Territory which is excluded from the proclamation.

The Japanese are now operating near this area.—United Press.

Red Paper's Admonition

Moscow, Sept. 27. The Russian Communist Party newspaper Pravda today called for the eradication of the "cult of personality" from party propaganda.

Pravda said there had been confusion over the point that the Communist Party history should not be built around "separate persons and their biographies."

Party propaganda on historical questions should "show the decisive role of the people as the creators of history, and the role of the Communist Party as leading and directing the force of the Soviet people in the struggle for Communism."

Pravda said there had been serious drawbacks in propaganda about the Lenin-Stalin national policy.—China Mail Special.

Seeking Site Of Palace

London, Sept. 27. Royal mementoes of 900 years ago may be recovered from a field at Old Windsor. Archaeologists are excavating there in the hope of finding the site of the Palace of Edward the Confessor.

Volunteers are digging trial trenches in the field and, if Saxon remains are disclosed, will begin a close study of the site.

The only clue is that the site is called Kingsbury, but that has been enough to excite the attention of local historians. For though the Royal Borough of Windsor, more properly known as New Windsor, is itself 970 years old, there is known to have been an even older Royal home at Old Windsor, which lies on the north bank of the Thames between Datchet and Staines.

Pottery which chance to be found in this out-of-the-way spot, rarely visited by the day tripper to the district, put the historians on the scent.

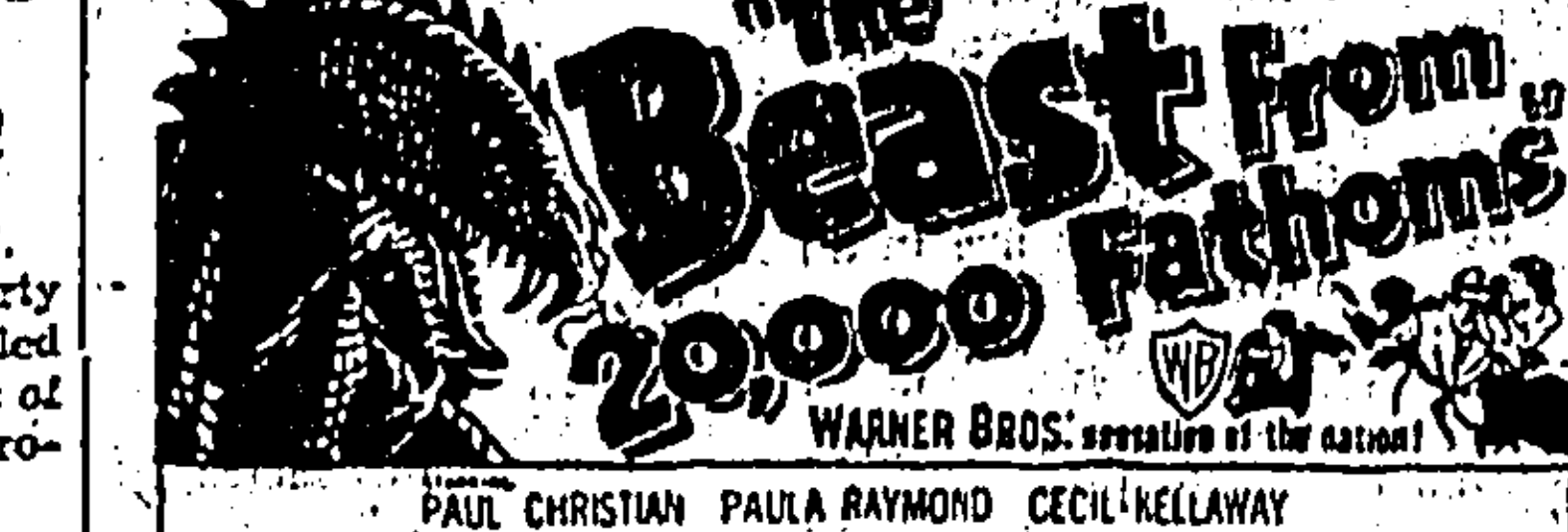
Then they recalled that centuries-old documents said that great councils of the land used to be held there. Mr. F. M. Underhill, secretary of Berkshire Archaeological Society, said: "We know that Edward the Confessor had a favourite residence at Old Windsor, but its site has never been discovered."

If Royal relics are not found, there may be traces of the old hamlet of Windsor, which, in Saxon times, was the second largest town in Berkshire.—London Express Service.

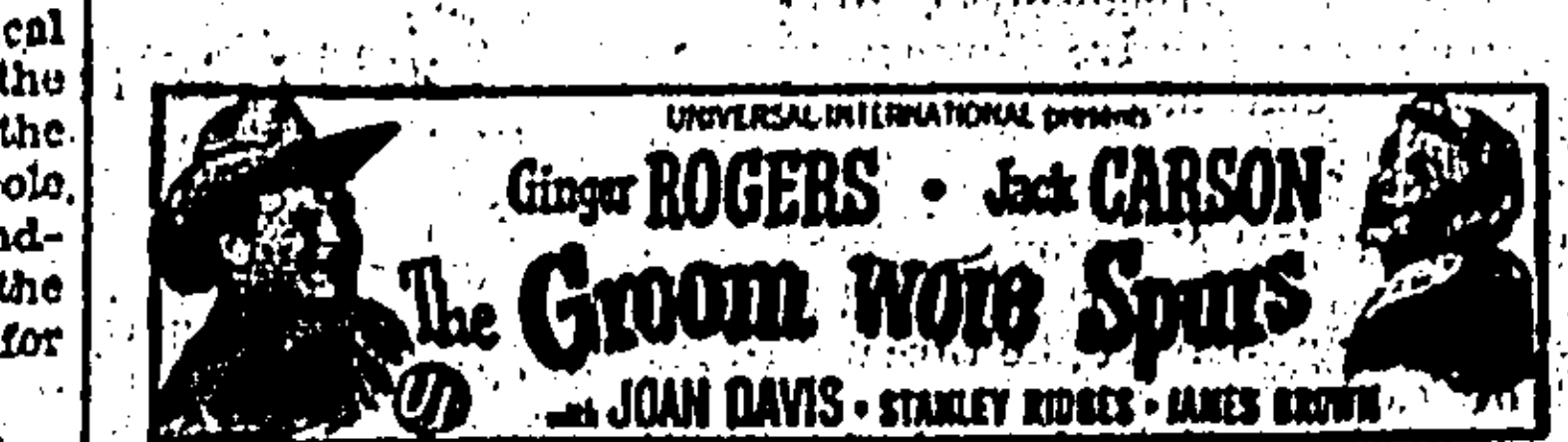
QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

2.30 5.15 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. 2.30 5.30 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

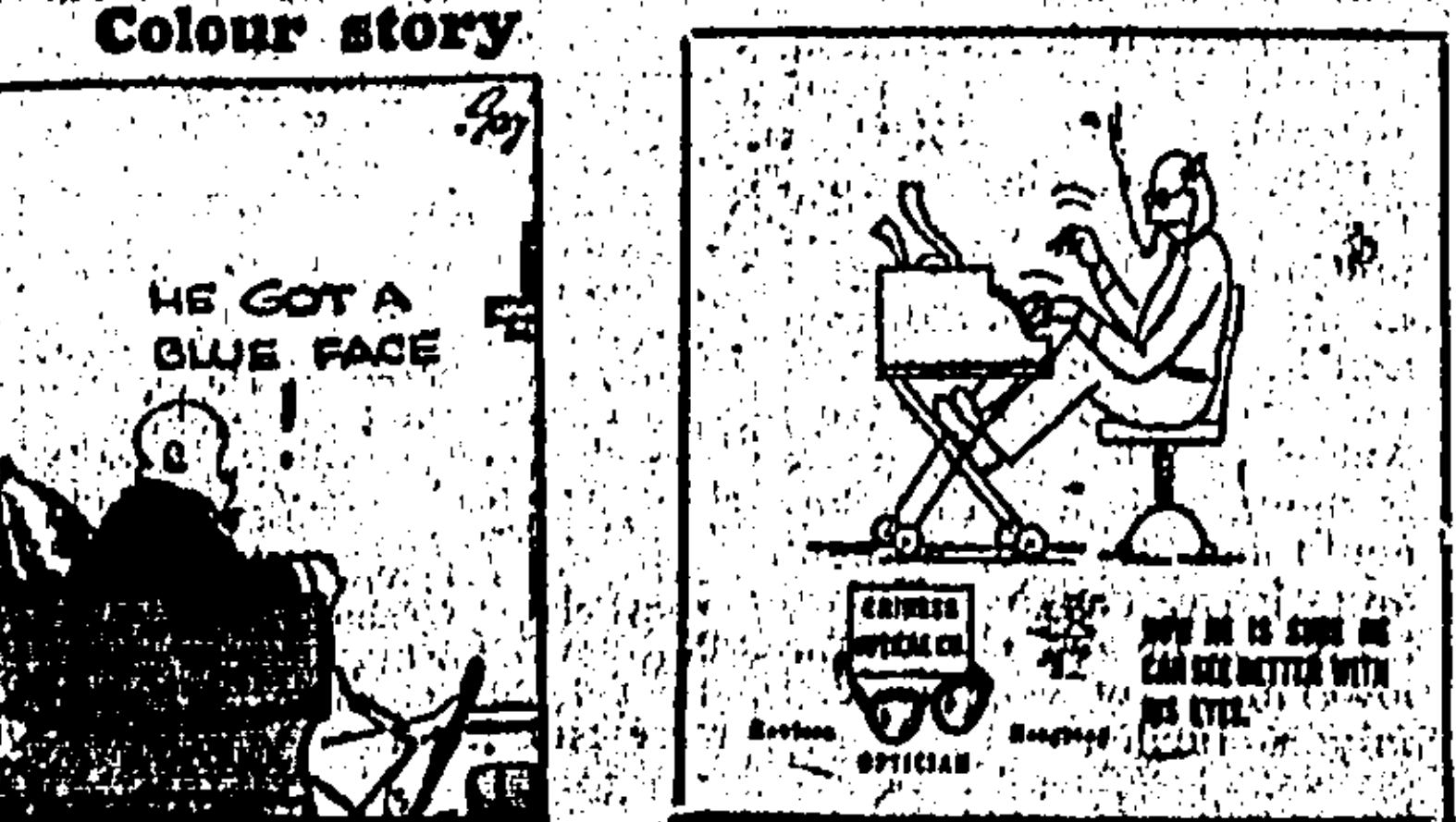
★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



TO-DAY ONLY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



OPENS TO-MORROW! "TOO LATE FOR TEARS"



British Scheme For Asia Aid Hailed By Dulles As A Realistic Approach

U.S. Rice Expert To Tour East

Seeks Market For American Products

Washington, Sept. 27. The United States Agriculture Department announced today it is to send a specialist to Asia, Africa and Europe — including Japan — to study rice production and marketing.

The specialist, Mr. Dexter Rivenburgh, of the Foreign Agricultural Service, will leave about October 1 to visit 16 areas of the three continents.

His tour is another attempt in the Agriculture Department's efforts to canvas foreign markets for American agricultural products.

Another specialist is at present touring cotton-producing and purchasing countries.

The Department said Mr. Rivenburgh's tour, in addition to Japan, would cover the Philippines, Korea, Hongkong, Ryukyu Islands, Formosa, Ceylon, Indonesia, Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, India, Pakistan and Egypt.

He would "appraise production trends in rice-producing countries and market outlets in rice-importing countries," and "gather information regarding current export movements, stocks, prices and other factors which may lead to the American rice industry."

Mr. Rivenburgh headed the United States delegation to the special rice meeting sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations in Thailand last January. He has been with the Department for 25 years and recently joined the foreign service staff to engage in promoting foreign markets. — Reuter.

Indian Mission In Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 27. An Indian goodwill mission to Japan arrived at Haneda airport tonight.

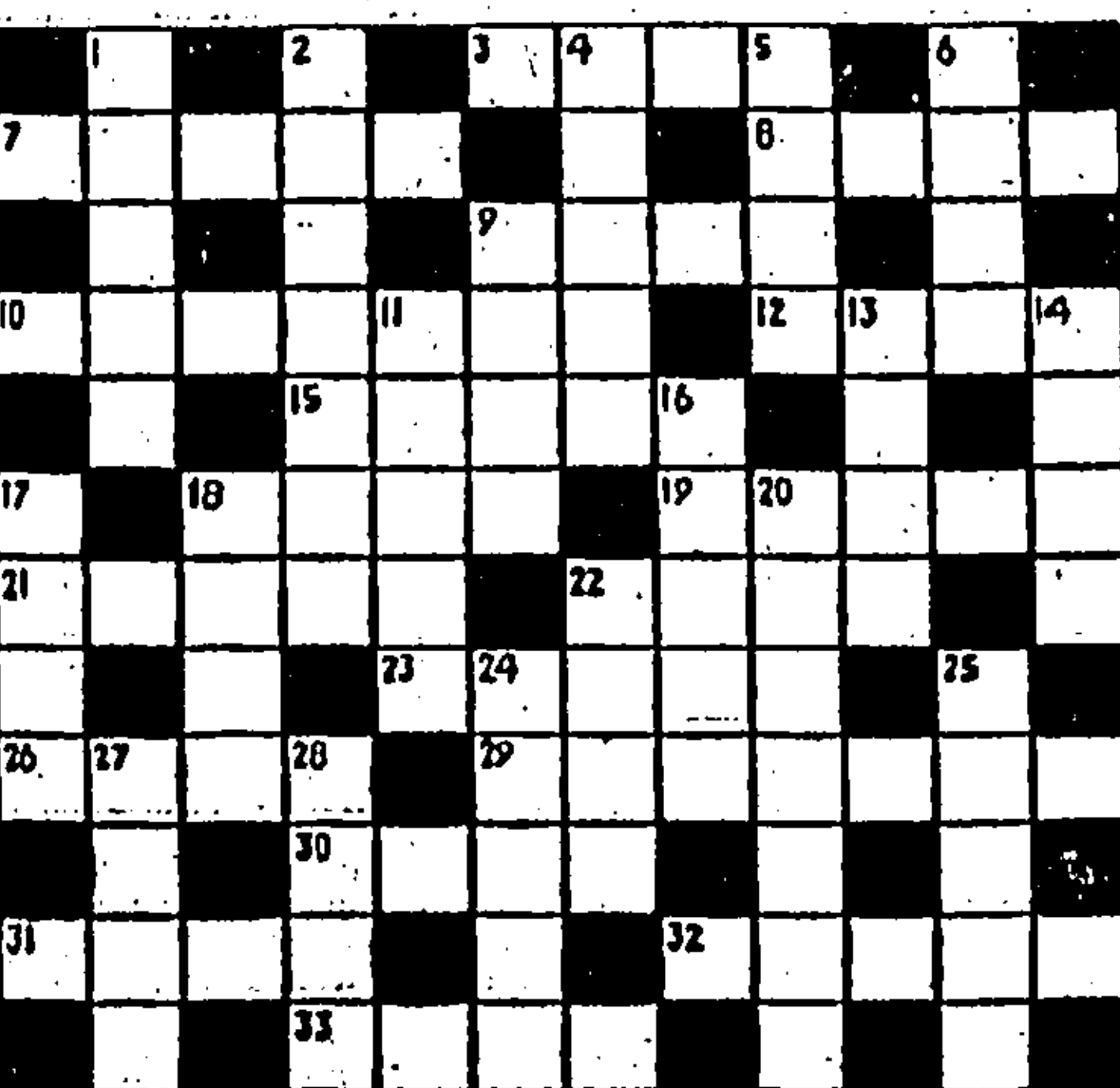
The mission, invited by the Japanese Government, is headed by Mrs. Amma Swaminathan of the House of the People.

The mission includes one more member of the House of the People and one member of the Council of State.

This mission is expected to remain in Japan for about three weeks. It will inspect Japanese welfare, educational and cultural institutions and establishments throughout Japan.

The Indian Ambassador to Japan, Dr. M. A. Rauf, and officials of the Japanese Foreign Office greeted the mission at the airport. — Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Serulins (4).
7 Coal worker (5).
8 One (4).
9 Grass (4).
10 Tapes from memory (7).
12 Cast off (4).
14 Submit to (5).
15 Curved (4).
16 Get up (5).
17 Tolerant (5).
22 Box (4).
23 Lakeview (5).
24 Endure (4).
25 Intervene (7).
30 Among (4).
31 Obsolete (4).
32 Rage (5).
33 Rubbish (slang) (4).

DOWN
1 Horseman (5).
2 Mocked (7).
4 Stupid (5).
5 Religious sisters (4).
6 Splendid (4).
9 Departed (4).
11 Doctored (5).
13 Successor (4).
14 Profound (4).
15 Swift (5).
16 Buckle (4).
18 Prejudice (4).
20 Beaming (7).
22 Hastened (4).
24 Sends out (5).
25 Scatter (5).
27 Eager (4).
28 Sharp (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Altitude, 7. Eric, 9. Chief, 10. Strip, 11. Anow, 13. Destroying, 15. Germ, 16. Aver, 19. Impression, 22. Tide, 24. Renew, 25. Amass, 26. Port, 27. Litter. Down: 2. Tolls, 3. Infer, 4. Essays, 5. Deranges, 6. Wipe, 8. Range, 12. Woman, 13. Driest, 14. Torments, 17. Elder, 18. Trowel, 20. Scout, 21. Inane, 23. Iron.

PRAISE GIVEN TO COLOMBO PLAN

Washington, Sept. 27. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, today hailed the British Commonwealth's Colombo Plan as a "realistic approach to economic progress" in south and South-East Asia.

No Going Back, Says Kashmir Prime Minister

Baramulla, Sept. 27. The Kashmiri Prime Minister, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, declared today that Kashmir State would feel safe only within the Indian Union.

He told a meeting of 5,000 people that after due deliberation Kashmir had decided to stay in India, keeping in view the economic, social and ideological bonds, and there was "no going back."

Even a plebiscite would not be able to change the people's conviction, he added. Kashmir had no future in Pakistan. — Reuter.

Climbers Of Five Nations Queue Up For New Attempts

Bombay, Sept. 27. Although Everest has now been conquered, the nations of the world are still queueing up to make assaults on their chosen peaks.

Swiss, French, American, Japanese and New Zealand expeditions have asked the Nepal Government for permission to climb the Himalayas next year.

A seven-man Japanese expedition has recently arrived in India to climb the Annapurna range in Nepal.

The Swiss are to make another bid next year to reach the top of the world's highest peak, Everest, conquered by the British this year.

The Swiss Foundation of Alpine Climbers has asked the Nepal Government to be allowed to "book" the whole of 1954 for the expedition sponsored by it.

Nepalese official sources are reported to have said that their application is under consideration, but that the spring of next year has already been allotted to the French. The

Swiss, they added, could make both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon climbs if the French team did not turn up.

Two earlier Swiss attempts on the Everest have failed.

JAPANESE ATTEMPT
According to the present schedule, the first American expedition to a Himalayan peak on the Nepal side, is to be made in the spring of 1954, on the 27,900-foot unclimbed Makalu peak in the vicinity of the Everest.

Sir Edmund Hillary, of Everest fame, wanted to lead a ten-man team on this peak next year, but he has been told that it has already been "booked" by the Americans. The New Zealand expedition, it is added, will be granted permission if the Americans do not turn up.

The Nepalese Government have given permission to the Japanese Alpine Club to make a second attempt on the 26,658 Himalayan peak of Manaslu next spring. A Japanese bid to climb this unconquered peak in a pre-monsoon attempt this year was abandoned owing to bad weather. The attempt was abandoned when the climbers were 1,200 feet below the summit.

A four-man Indian expedition will attempt to scale the 23,100-foot Purni Peak in the Himalayas on the borders of Nepal and Tibet this autumn.

NOT CONQUERED
Announcing this Mr. R. P. Gandhi, President of the Himalayan Mountaineering Club of Allahabad, said that the Purni peak had not been conquered so far. In 1950, an Anglo-American expedition under the American mountaineer, Dr. Charles Houston, reached a height of 18,000 feet. In 1951, the British Everest expedition climbed to 20,000 feet on its way to a better view of the approaches of Everest through the Western Cwm.

The expedition will be led by Mr. R. P. Gandhi.

The present Japanese mountaineering expedition to the 26,658-foot Annapurna II in the Himalayas has been sponsored by the Academic Alpine Club of Kyoto University. This team are taking with them nylon tents, wind proof nylon clothing and equipment, all made in Japan. They will use open circuit apparatus of Japanese design, but similar to that used by the British Everest expedition.

This team which is led by T. Imahashi, will probably make the assault from the southern side but this has not yet been finally decided. They will establish their base camp at 14,000 feet and hope to make the final assault about October 25. — China Mail Special.

The German delegation, composed of nine members, is headed by Werner Eiben. The Australian Rumanian delegation is headed by K. H. Eiben. The New China News Agency reported.

A German and a Rumanian youth delegation arrived in Peking today by air to take part in Communist China's national day celebrations on October 1. New China News Agency reported.

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His statement was made simultaneously with a State Department announcement that the United States would participate in the annual meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan, convening in New Delhi, India, tomorrow, September 28.

The United States Representative would be Mr. Samuel Wagh, the Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs.

The Committee, composed of countries contributing to economic development in south and South-East Asia, meets annually to consult on means of improving conditions in the area.

The individual development programmes of countries of the area, generally covering a five-year period, are known collectively as the Colombo Plan for co-operative economic development.

Mr. Dulles said the United States membership and participation in the work of the Consultative Committee was another tangible indication of the importance the Government attached to economic progress in south and South-East Asia.

"The Committee's work is a realistic approach to economic progress by encouraging the preparation of sound, rational development programmes by countries of the area," he said.

"The work of the Committee and the total endeavour known as the Colombo Plan serve usefully, in our opinion, in the building of the economic strength of this important area of the free world."

Countries participating in the plan are: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, New Zealand, Nepal, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and its territories in Malaya and British Borneo, the United States and Vietnam.

The Philippines and Thailand generally attend as observers. — Reuter.

PREPARING REPORT
New Delhi, Sept. 27. Delegates from 17 countries will meet here tomorrow to prepare the second annual report of the Colombo Plan, and discuss projects to be carried out during the next year.

The meetings will continue until October 10.

The Colombo Plan for technical and economic aid to the under-developed countries of south and South-East Asia was set up by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee in 1951.

Observers say the meetings will be concerned mostly with a review of progress made under the plan, and detailed examinations of new projects by regional committees.

Canada is expected to raise the point that funds voted by the Canadian Government have not been fully used because countries to whom these funds have been allocated have not pushed ahead their approved projects.

Delegates from the Indo-China States of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam will attend the conference this year, and are expected to put forward plans whereby Colombo Plan countries can help them through their economic difficulties.

The Indian Government, host country for the conference, is providing a special Colombo Plan train which will take delegates to see local projects. — Reuter.

More German Competition For Britain

London, Sept. 27. A message in today's Sunday Chronicle predicted that Western Germany would soon become a serious competitor to Britain in the sphere of air and sea travel.

"She (Germany) plans a giant merchant and passenger ship-building fleet, and a State-run international air line," the newspaper's Berlin correspondent declared.

"It is estimated that by the end of 1953, Germany will again have a merchant navy approaching two million tons."

"Dr. Hans Seebohm, chief of West Germany's Transport Ministry, is the man who has performed the miracle."

"By persistently refusing to accept 'no' for an answer, he has succeeded in removing all Allied restrictions on Germany's shipping industry and on her right to operate airlines." — China Mail Special.

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First Sight Of Father



Roger, aged two, meets his father, Corporal Alec Flegg, of Fulham, for the first time in his life when he was taken to Southampton by his mother, Winifred, who was one of the many made happy by the return of ex-POWs from Korea. — Central Press Photo.

Shadow Darkens Newly-Signed Balkan Alliance

Athens, Sept. 27. For the first time since the breach of Yugoslavia with the Cominform in 1948, a shadow has been cast over its new friendship with Greece owing to sudden Yugoslav criticism of a Greek law on land resettlement.

The new Greek land resettlement law provides that fugitives from this country who fail to return within a time limit of three years are to lose all property rights over land and real estates.

Some 45 villages in the lake Prespa area, close to the Greek-Yugoslav border, which, since the Communist rebellion between 1946 and 1949, have remained half empty, are particularly affected by this law.

Landless Greek peasants are shortly to take over the abandoned properties in that area.

Yugoslav views on this law were made public in a statement by the semi-official Yugoslav Information Service, YugoPress.

YugoPress said that the Greek land resettlement law was aimed at depriving of their property "Slav-Macedonians" who fled for safety to Yugoslavia during the Greek civil war.

It argued that an attempt was being made, through this law, to change the ethnic composition of Northern Greece. This, it argued, was an infringement of the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of the aims of the recently concluded Balkan Pact.

The YugoPress report concluded with the warning: "It can scarcely be expected that the Yugoslav Government will remain deaf to the calls for help uttered by refugees from Greek-Macedonia at present living in Yugoslavia."

HASTY EXPLANATION
Mr. Peter Ievovic, the Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Athens, hastened to explain to the Greek Government that the YugoPress has no official standing, and that the Yugoslav Government had no intention whatsoever of interfering in a Greek domestic matter.

In an official note answering the YugoPress charges, the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed:

"A Greece does not admit the existence of a 'Slav-Macedonian' minority in this country."

"The land resettlement law referred to in the YugoPress announcement was merely an amendment to similar laws existing in this country since 1917."

"That Greek-Yugoslav relations, in spite of the YugoPress report, remain friendly and harmonious."

A PUZZLE
The fact that the Yugoslav Government dissociated itself from the YugoPress statement, has not, however, lessened the concern of both columnists and diplomatic observers in Athens.

These are greatly puzzled as to the original purpose of two divergent statements of policy originating from a country where the central Government has an absolute control over all information services, whether newspapers, news agencies or anything else.

Some observers here alleged that the YugoPress statement was a kind of reaction to Greece's "amiable" relations with Italy.

Other observers believe that Yugoslav officials were prompted on the one hand by some 10,000 Greek Communist refugees now living in Yugoslavia and under the pressure exerted by Yugoslav-Macedonian elements whose centre of activity

is Skopje, in southern Yugoslavia. On the other hand, it is also considered probable that the suddenly renewed Yugoslav concern for Greek "Slav-Macedonians" may be intended to foil any Bulgarian or Cominform efforts at exclusively patronising "Slav-Macedonian" movements.

What, moreover, worries most Greek diplomats is that Yugoslav interest in an alleged "Slav-Macedonian" minority in Greece is not confined to the YugoPress report, but has already been noticed in other, less publicised, manifestations.

It is reported in usually well-informed quarters, for instance, that when on July 20 this year celebrations of the 50-year anniversary of a Macedonian revolt (St. Ilinden's Day) against the Ottoman Empire were held in Skopje, a map was displayed showing a "Macedonian State" with frontiers which included both Greek and Bulgarian national territories.

Greek authorities, moreover, assert that the 85,000 "Slav-Macedonians" at present living in Greece—some 25,000 fled during the guerrilla warfare to neighbouring countries—are indistinguishable from other Greek nationals.

The only common link with these same circles stress, too, at present living in Greece—some 25,000 fled during the guerrilla warfare to neighbouring countries—are indistinguishable from other Greek nationals.

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PROGRESS MADE
Any "airing

Fast...Faster...

The New Battle Of Britain

By DAVID DIVINE

THE Battle of Britain in World War Two was fought for weeks on end until exhausted pilots no longer remembered when the fighting began. It was fought at heights that began with wave-skimming and ended six miles up in a sky so blue.

Endurance, valour, skill—these were the three great human factors of the Battle of Britain. There was a fourth factor, only indirectly a human factor—speed.

Today we are in the very heart of a new battle of Britain. The battle of speed, beyond the imagination even of the generation that preceded ours.

Squadron-Leader Duke's three supersonic cracks over Farnborough were a skirmish in the battle.

What does it all mean? Just look back a little—only a very little. Less, in fact, than half a century.

Santos Dumont was astonishing the world then with a masterpiece of 25 miles an hour. That was in 1900.

LINDBERGH

In 1914, at the outbreak of the First World War, man had just notched 200 miles an hour.

But average speeds throughout the war period for working purposes barely topped the hundred mark.

Twenty-six years ago Charles Lindbergh set out to fly the Atlantic from West to East in a monoplane that could, and did, average for 33 hours much about the same level speed.

The other day John Murray published his book "The Spirit Of St. Louis." It seems inconceivable across the lonely emptiness of the Atlantic, only his courage in full measure, could sight a fishing fleet, glide down to them and shout out: "Which way is Ireland?"

By the time Duke got to the end of a quick-shout "Which way is Ireland?" he would be a mile and a quarter away.

Fifteen years ago—memory is getting nearer—the speed limit had shot up above the 400 mark.

the speed limit for three short bursts, the speed limit of Dielerle and the German Heinkel HE 112.

The plane was built in 1938. It was the beginning of the greatest of all races—the speed race for the safety of Britain.

Britain won it. Won it, curiously, through actual races. Through the Schneider Trophy races, even if indirectly.

SPITFIRE

In 1935 the British Air Staff drew up a specification for a fighter aircraft to answer the

hordes of fast bombers that Germany had already in production or in contemplation.

An "emission" of the RAF went to the Vickers Supermarine aviation works with that specification. It called for an eight-gun fighter with a speed of 350 miles an hour—a fighter incomparably more powerful than anything that had yet been thought of.

The design, the trials, the testing and the production of a new aircraft are a matter of years. The RAF wanted it faster with desperate urgency. It got it. Vickers had designed and built as a private venture, arising out of its early competition in the Schneider Trophy,

an aircraft for four runs and slightly lower speed. Its designer? R. J. Mitchell. The plane? The Spitfire. It was adapted rapidly, and as rapidly put into production.

Simultaneously, and in much the same circumstances, the Hurricane came into being. They were ready for the Battle of Britain.

Is something of the same sort happening now?

Britain took the world's air speed record back in 1945 when the forcing house of war gave her the Meteor Mark IV, the jet fighter that established the first world's jet record at 600 miles an hour.

QUESTION

Britain lost it to America in 1947 at 623. America took it up to 715; Duke took it back for Britain with 772.

Britain has won an air battle in the process that perhaps more than any other single thing won the war—or made its winning possible.

Where do we go from here? The technicians seem to have made it clear that there are virtually no limits to the machine—the philosopher wonders about the limits of man. Can man stand the pace?

When the first railway engine ran at 25 miles an hour the philosophers proved conclusively that it was impossible for man to stand the strain. He did.

When aircraft went above 200 miles an hour the philosophers made the same declaration. Able passengers fly in comfort at 400 m.p.h. now.

Assisted by science, man will stand higher speeds yet. Only one question is left for the philosopher to ask.

Where will he fly with them?



Oh...so different!

The days of the drab dresses are over. Now Nora can wear the bright, pretty accessories she missed so much. Here she matches a cravat with her new costume.

THE IRON CURTAIN DANCERS FIND FREEDOM (and those wonderful kippers!) IN LONDON

by Louise Reid

London. **SETTLING** down west of the Iron Curtain after growing up and earning your living east of it is like settling down on an amiable new planet.

Nora Kovach, 22, and her 23-year-old husband, Istvan Rabovsky, the two escaped Hungarian ballet dancers whose sensational pas de deux are making the most expert eyes pop at the Festival Hall, have been in free Europe for three months.

Leaving all their luggage behind them they made their getaway from East Berlin on a fourpenny tube train ticket to the American side an hour before they were to have taken part in a Hungarian dance festival.

Everything But

In Budapest, in Moscow, in Leningrad, "we had everything except freedom," says Nora. "But money, position, are nothing without freedom to go where you like, when you like, to do what you please and wear what you please."

Her salary as prima ballerina of the Budapest State Opera was 244 a week—a big money behind the Curtain, though not here.

The cost of living was high, but their joint salaries were sufficient to buy rich food and a comfortable apartment. Adulation was theirs in plenty. "In Russia, ballet audiences are enthusiastic and highly critical. When they are pleased they show it."

"They sent me great baskets of flowers as big as myself. After the show crowds of people used to follow us all the way to the station for autographs."

"If only," says Nora, "the secret police had not spilt it all. It only we had been allowed to come and go without being watched and reported on. I couldn't stand the snooping any longer."

Since their breakaway they have been busy in Munich making a film for the U.S. State Department, "Dancing Into Freedom."

Now at last they are getting used to the look, feel and taste of freedom and marvelling at the friendliness of the natives.

Gradually they are peeling off east-of-Curtain tricks and mannerisms. On his first night at the Festival Hall, which was also his first stage appearance in the West, Rabovsky took his curtains with arms stiffly to his sides and made three deferential bows as if to boxes full of commissars and their wives.

That was how he was taught to bow with the State Ballet in Budapest. That was how he bowed after partnering the fabulous Ulanova with the Bolshoi Company in Moscow and at the Marlinsky, Leningrad, where he and his wife did a season's guest dancing.

The sharp line

He now takes curtains with grace and fluidity, making gallant gestures in the direction of his partner. Soon he will be more Western than the West.

Another minor worry was make-up. As Hungarians, Rabovsky and his wife were strictly subject to Soviet make-up styles, which tried to be harder and sharper than ours.

For his first performances here Rabovsky had his face grease-painted and lined by a master of all the balletic arts, Anton Dolin, his artistic director.

Then clothes. Nora came away in a black skirt and sweater, as unbecoming as most Iron Curtain styles. Istvan was wearing "just clothes." In Munich, at an American forces' ball, Istvan bought himself a ready-made blue suit, Nora another sweater.

They decided to wait until they reached London or Paris before buying clothes in a serious way. The other morning it collected Nora at their modest

service flat in Curzon Street and went with her to a top dress designer round the corner. She was fitted for her first haute couture suit, a grey worsted classic, and we all helped to choose accessory colours.

But, although gay and excited about her new life, Nora is not frivolous.

Sometimes a shadow comes across her face. That means she is thinking about her mother in Hungary. "My only unhappiness," she says, "is that I was not able to tell my mother we were leaving. I had never mentioned to her my hopes of getting away to the Western world."

To dance like the Rabovskys you have to eat. The Rabovskys laugh at lettuce, egg slips and fruit juice. One of their first happy discoveries in London was the breakfast kipper.

They have had two each every morning since with tea, toast and jam.

Ten a day

For lunch they like a large beefsteak and they enjoy it best in one of those West End restaurants with plenty of scenery, where the women wear rilly hats and a cloth-capped

commissar would never get past the head waiter.

Istvan is a non-smoker. Nora admits that in this respect she's a bad girl. She has to be shop, Istvan bought himself a rationed to ten cigarettes a day.

They promise to come back next year in full length works. But will America's lure keep them longer? The dollar is a powerful argument and freedom. It is not less attractive when it comes with milk edges.

THE JUNGLE GIRL AFTER THREE YEARS

By JOHN CLARKE

Bergen-Op-Zoom (Holland).

THE house was one of a row built since the war round a grassy square on the outskirts of this small town, a red-brick four-bedroomed house with a steeply pitched roof of red tiles.

My hand had hardly left the bell-push before the door was opened by a pretty teenaged girl in a dove-grey dress, who demurely showed me into the sitting-room where her mother was, and then withdrew, as

richly-mannered children do when their elders want to talk.

"That," said the mother, gesturing towards the door the girl had closed behind her, "is Bertha. Saying it she sounded proud—understandably."

For the girl was Bertha Hertogh who, three years ago, headlines around the world proclaimed as "the jungle girl," the 13-year-old who, married to a Malay, furiously resisted the efforts of her family, from whom the wing had separated her, to bring her back to them.

Riots flared up

Born, like most of her brothers and sisters, in the East, where her father had been a sergeant in the Dutch Army, Bertha had become a Moslem, spoke not one word of Dutch, and answered only to the name Nadra (Adabi), that had been given her by the Malaysians who had brought her up from the age of five.

After the war, when she discovered where her daughter was, Mrs Hertogh fought in the courts of Singapore to have Bertha restored to her and to have the child's marriage quashed.

She was successful — to the accompaniment of race riots that flared up in the colony as the case was heard. Seventeen people were killed before Bertha, at the case's conclusion, was slipped aboard an aircraft and flown, a scowling, sulky girl with an outsize chip on her shoulder, back to Holland.

Royal welcome

Bergen-op-Zoom, a prosperous town of 30,000 inhabitants on the seacoast near the Belgian frontier, whose industries include asparagus growing, anchovy fishing, the distillation of industrial alcohol, and the manufacture of iron stoves, gave Bertha a royal welcome home.

A Bertha Hertogh Committee had been set up to help fight the case and pay air fares for her return. For her mother, Bertha glowered at the gaiety, the messages of welcome (in Dutch and Malay) festooned across her home.

"It must have been very difficult dealing with her," I said to Mrs Hertogh.

"No, not difficult at all," she said. "She is a slightly built, determined-looking woman of 35, whose maiden name was Hunter — her grandfather was a Scot who married a Dutch woman in Java, her mother was half Indonesian."

Mrs Hertogh makes light of the task of indoctrinating Bertha into the ways of the West and integrating her with her six other children. Those close to the family know how great the task was.

TODAY a name that rang round the world comes out from the shadows that have hidden it for more than two years. The name is Bertha Hertogh—the child bride of a Malay school-teacher who was restored to her parents in Holland by court order.

BUT WHAT HAPPENED after the restoration? The world's memory is short. The jungle girl slipped from public view. Now John Clarke has been to Holland to see Bertha Hertogh—and to find the answer to a question that two years ago made her a subject of discussion for mothers and fathers everywhere.

Bertha, when she came back, was imperious, aloof, suspicious, and afraid; for a child of 13 she was most difficult to live with. Patiently the mother went to work; so did the nuns at the convent where Bertha was sent to school; so did father, brothers, sisters. There was another influence, too, that made itself felt.

Presently against Mrs Hertogh's life had been made by irresponsible Moslem elements when she went to Singapore to claim her daughter. When Bertha came home there was whispering that attempts would be made to kidnap her or do her other harm.

A child again

A police-officer was assigned to escort Bertha to and from school, and to stand guard over her at home. On police orders, a telephone was installed in the Hertogh home so that any suspicious stranger might be immediately reported.

The policeman appointed as Bertha's shadow was a tall, tough, common sense man named Frank Borremans, the type of man whom children instinctively adore.

Gently, by banter, he played his part in deflating Bertha's exaggerated ego, and transforming her from a haughty young woman into a happy child again.

Borremans was sent by Bergen-op-Zoom's police chief to accompany me on my visit to the Hertoghs. Without him, I should not have been admitted, for, understandably, reporters come within the category of "suspicious strangers."

He translated for me when I asked Mrs Hertogh her views upon Elena Sebestoyan, the Russian girl, 13 years old, as Bertha was three years ago, who, for eight years like Bertha, was cared for by foreigners—English foster parents—and whose Russian mother now demands her back.

Bertha agreed

Mrs Hertogh was in no two minds about the problem when it was explained to her. She jumped up from her chair and cried: "But the girl must go back to her mother!"

"In a, in, ja," Bertha agreed. "However good the foster parents have been, whatever they have done for the child, they must send her back now, even to Russia. It is very heavy on the heart, but it must be."

"Yes, must be," Bertha said. "Tomorrow morning, Bertha and I will say prayers that the mother may have back her child," said Mrs Hertogh.

was long then, you see," she said. "She had it cut short to be like her sisters."

That, perhaps, spoke best for the children's part in bringing Bertha back into the family. "It was not easy for them."

Bertha, when she came back from Malaya grudgingly conceded victory to her mother but turned her back when the others spoke to her; and the brothers and sisters were not in the limelight as Bertha was. But they found a place for her in the nursery-democracy, and gradually she became one of them.

"What do you want to be when you grow up?" I asked Bertha.

"To be at home, and make dresses," she said.

Happy laugh

She hates sports, explosively, is not interested in dancing or the cinema. She has friends of her own age (neighbours' children accepted her as one of themselves from the start), but only girls, and prefers to bring them to her house rather than visit theirs.

Leaving the house, I saw in the hallway a framed photograph of Bertha's arrival home. She stood at a window of the floodlit house, above a banner which said in Malay for her benefit, "Welcome Home," and she looked crossly down at the crowd gathered to greet her.

Now she looked up at the photograph and laughed at her old self. The happy laugh of a 10-year-old confronted with absurdity. "Like someone else," she said—in Dutch. She no longer speaks Malay, is forgetting it, as she is learning to forget Malaya and the past.

Her marks

For Scripture she had won seven marks out of ten, for behaviour, nine; for reading, eight; for the Dutch language, eight.

From that primary school, Bertha has moved on now to be where she can specialise in dressmaking.

In the sitting-room of the Hertogh home, hangs an oil-painting of Bertha done by a young Indian when she was in Malaya. It shows a sultry young woman whose long black hair falls over the shoulders of a scarlet dress.

Mrs Hertogh saw me looking at the picture. "Bertha's hair

WILLIAM HAMSHER meets a woman of the deep

SHE HAS FOUND A LOST CITY

Bonn. **FRAU KATHE FRIES**, 39-year-old blonde, blue-eyed wife of a West German business man told me how she walked with her husband in the ruins of a city that the North Sea swallowed 3,000 years ago.

Frau Kathe is convinced that the ruins into which she dived are those of Atlantis, the sunken land which historians and archaeologists have been looking for since the Greek philosopher Plato wrote of it in the fifth century before Christ.

When the sea was smooth as glass, and the sun overhead to give the maximum light Herr Fries helped Frau Kathe over the side—and with their frogmen slippers getting them through the swift currents, they "walked" over a stone wall.

Frau Kathe said: "We could not see much, but my husband showed me where he had found openings in the wall—entrances which Pastor Spanuth thought led to the courtyard of the palace of the King of Atlantis."

The pastor says one German professor is attacking his theory, saying the wall formation is the result of the regular rhythm of the sea waves over millions of years.

"All I can say is I wish he would come and see for himself the stones we have in my study," said the pastor.

STONE WALL

Frau Kathe and her husband are deep-sea divers, members of the French Alpine Undersea Club, and they joined a Lutheran pastor from Schleswig-Holstein, Jurgen Spanuth, in the last stages of his 20-year hunt for Atlantis.

The pastor was in command of the Cuxhaven fishing cutter Mars. Sailing by dead reckoning they let the anchor go 9.2 kilo-

metres east of Heligoland and Herr Fries went overboard.

Frau Kathe excitedly continued the story. "Fewer than an hour later I was on board again and excited. 'We've found it,' he said, and soon he was tugging up to the surface building stones which were carved into regular squares. 'Obviously he's a man!'"

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LIVING HIGH ON THE HOG

New York. **TAXPAYERS** have had to provide mechanical ham slicers for U.S. civil servants living in Bonn.

And that Congress informed the State Department, is "living too high on the hog," which is an old American expression for doing yourself well.

These slicers are part of the equipment in 485 flats built in the West German capital at American expense. Somehow costs crept up and up until each flat for file clerks had four bedrooms and cost 29,000 dollars.

The Treasury also gave each civil servant two flower boxes, a wall clock, and a dozen glasses.

THE POSTMAN brought a letter of congratulations to Mr Stephen Krawczyk, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Also a little box containing the Silver Star, third highest U.S. award for gallantry.

Place: Montclair, on the Somme. Date: June 1, 1918.

Corporal Krawczyk was twice wounded in rescuing comrades and silencing a German machine-gun nest.

In six years the number of U.S. youngsters taking lessons on musical instruments has increased 180 percent.

AMERICA COLUMN from NEWELL ROGERS

MARIUS SPADA, soap factory foreman, made his wife withdraw from a beauty contest at Asbury Park, New Jersey, to choose Mrs American.

He said he did not want pictures of his wife and nine children in all the papers.

So pictures of blonde, 20-year-old Mrs Spada and the children are in all the papers, with stories of her noble renunciation.

VOLCANOLOGIST Werner Junke is lost in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes on the Alaskan peninsula. He left his camp 13 days ago to watch Mount Katmai (7,000ft.).

Aircraft are dodging the smoking craters to look for him.

MISS AY is 50,000 dollars richer than she was.

For that is the worth of the prizes, including a car, that go to Evelyn Margaret Ay of Ephrata, Pennsylvania, as winner of the Atlantic City beauty contest and the title of Miss America of 1954.

Yet by Fifth Avenue standards Miss Ay is an old-fashioned girl.

Hand-dressers would look askance at the ash-blond locks falling from her shoulders. Model agencies might hesitate over her 5ft. 8in. height.

For the rest, Evelyn Ay is 20 years old, weighs 84 lb., has a 37-inch bust, a 24-inch waist, and 38-inch hips. She is studying medical technology.

KISSES from moustached men may bring on violent allergic reactions, says a professor of pediatrics (child medicine) at New York University.

THE Bible is the book most frequently stolen from the Tulsa, Oklahoma, public library—eight in one year.

BROADWAY may miss T. S. Eliot's "The Confidential Clerk."

Actors' Equity say 60 percent of the cast must be American. Producer Henry Sherk is reported saying: unless he can bring his whole British cast the play will not cross the Atlantic.

OSCAR ASSMAN, a Seattle, Washington, man, cut a tooth on his 100th birthday—the fifth in his fourth set.

ROYAL CITY

Spanuth is convinced that on land near Heligoland was a royal and priestly city, engulfed by the sea in the disasters described in the early chapters of the Bible.

"Calculations made after poring over Greek manuscripts and Egyptian wall writings showed me that Atlantis palace must be looked for exactly 9.2 kilometres from a certain Heligoland cliff. And so it turned out."

"A German scientific research ship, measured for us the length of the Atlantis embankment, we had found. These accurate measurements proved that Plato was exactly two metres out when he said that the Atlantis wall was 927 metres long."

When the pastor finished speaking Frau Kathe said: "It is as if Cologne Cathedral had been inundated by the sea for at least 3,000 years."

"Theoretically," her husband said, "it is possible to bring all the ruined masonry to the surface. We dive there again, next summer, and we shall have new apparatus that will connect any metal beneath the ruins."

"Metal?" I queried.

"Gold," whispered Frau Kathe.

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Laying The Foundation

New York, Sept. 27. The New York Herald Tribune said today that the Spanish-American mutual defence agreement signed yesterday laid the foundation for a distinct threat to the flank of any Soviet advance into Western Europe.

"If Russia should make a successful thrust toward the English Channel, American and Spanish forces beyond the Pyrenees would be a serious obstacle to the conquest of the Continent," the newspaper said in a leading article.

Relations with Spain under existing conditions might not be easy for the United States to maintain, the Herald Tribune said.

"But it is to the common interest of both nations—to say nothing of the interest of the non-Communist world as a whole—to make the agreements...into a reality, into a weapon against aggression," it added.

Bullet Extracted After 49 Years

Tokyo, Sept. 27. In 1804, during the Russo-Japanese War, Yasutaro Haya-kawa was hit in the arm by a bullet. The wound healed.

Haya-kawa, now 71, was recently reminded of the bullet when he started getting pains in the arm. He was sent to hospital and had it removed. He now has a memento of the battle of 49 years ago—China Mail Special.

WORLD'S FOREMOST PROBLEM

Montreal, Sept. 26. Former Premier Antoine Plamondon said here tonight that the foremost problem confronting the world today was the rebuilding of society on a basis of love.

M. Plamondon, in a speech to the Alliance Francaise and Comité France-Amérique, said Western civilisation faces a double danger.

"There is the open danger under the form of violence, aggression and even war," he explained.

He added: "There is also a danger from interior conflicts caused by the misery of the masses."

"France," said the former Premier, "is ready to resist the first danger but prefers to fight against the second."

Earlier today he called on Mayor Camille Houde and signed the visitors' book at the City Hall.

He is to leave for New York tomorrow night.—United Press.

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Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

Priority In Defence

Detroit, Sept. 27. Guided missiles will protect Detroit's vital defence and automobile industries, the Detroit News learned today.

The Army Engineer Corps already has elaborate construction plans for missile sites, the News said, and is awaiting only an official go-ahead from Washington.

The major city is one of several large cities with priority for missile defence.

The missile intended for Detroit is the Army's "Nike," which has a reported accurate range of more than 10 miles.—United Press.

QUIRINO'S TOUR

Manila, Sept. 27. President Quirino will leave for the Southern Philippines on October 1 for a six-day political campaign.

He will be accompanied by leaders of the Government's Liberal Party on a visit to five cities in Central and Southern Philippines provinces.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE m.s. "TRAFALGAR" are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown, where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

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ATTACKS ON PRIESTS CONDEMNED

Belgrade, Sept. 27. President Tito today condemned physical attacks on priests which, he said, had occurred at some places in Yugoslavia, according to the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug.

Many Yugoslavs were "embittered by the behaviour of some priests," but such attacks were "unlawful," he said in a broadcast to 300,000 people at Belgrade, 60 miles north-west of here.

President Tito also discussed Yugoslavia's agricultural policy in his speech, marking the 10th anniversary of the formation of local Peasant brigades.

Yugoslavia had "done well" in abandoning the Russian agricultural system, he said.

"Had we continued along that course we should probably be where the Russians are today after 25 years of their agricultural programme—producing less than they ever did."

But this did not mean that the country had given up co-operative farms.

"We shall keep them only where the people really want them," he said.—Reuter.

President Tito also discussed Yugoslavia's agricultural policy in his speech, marking the 10th anniversary of the formation of local Peasant brigades.

Scientists In Hiroshima

Hiroshima, Sept. 27. Twelve leading physicists today completed their three-day visit to this first city hit by an atomic bomb eight years ago.

They visited the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission and Hiroshima Museum where they saw articles collected immediately after the bomb explosion in the city.

The scientists visited a souvenir shop run by a bomb victim. The shop displayed half melted bottles still containing beer.

The scientists are touring Western Japan cities after attending the international conference on theoretical physics in Kyoto.—Reuter.

American Diplomacy Accused

Pravda's Latest

London, Sept. 27. Pravda, official organ of the Soviet Communist Party, in an article published today, said "The activity of American diplomats, intelligence agents and Generals in the Near and Middle East has noticeably increased in recent years."

"In striving to draw these countries into the system of American military alliances, United States representatives in the area had tried one course after another," it said.

"Not long ago they advocated the plan of the so-called 'Middle East Command,' but in view of the decisive resistance of the Arab countries to this plan, a new variant of this very scheme was proposed under the title of 'Middle East Defence Organisation,' which likewise failed."

Pravda added that American diplomacy "has now advanced a third variant," but it said a title had not yet been established.

It accused the United States of "resorting to pressure and provocations, staging 'coups d'etat' and getting rid of political leaders."

Pravda said American plans for the Near and Middle East were directed "not only against the Democratic camp, but against British interests as well."

The "alliance of a group of countries in this area under the direction of the United States will eventually lead to a further weakening of British influence and the loss of a number of economic and political positions," Pravda added.—Reuter.

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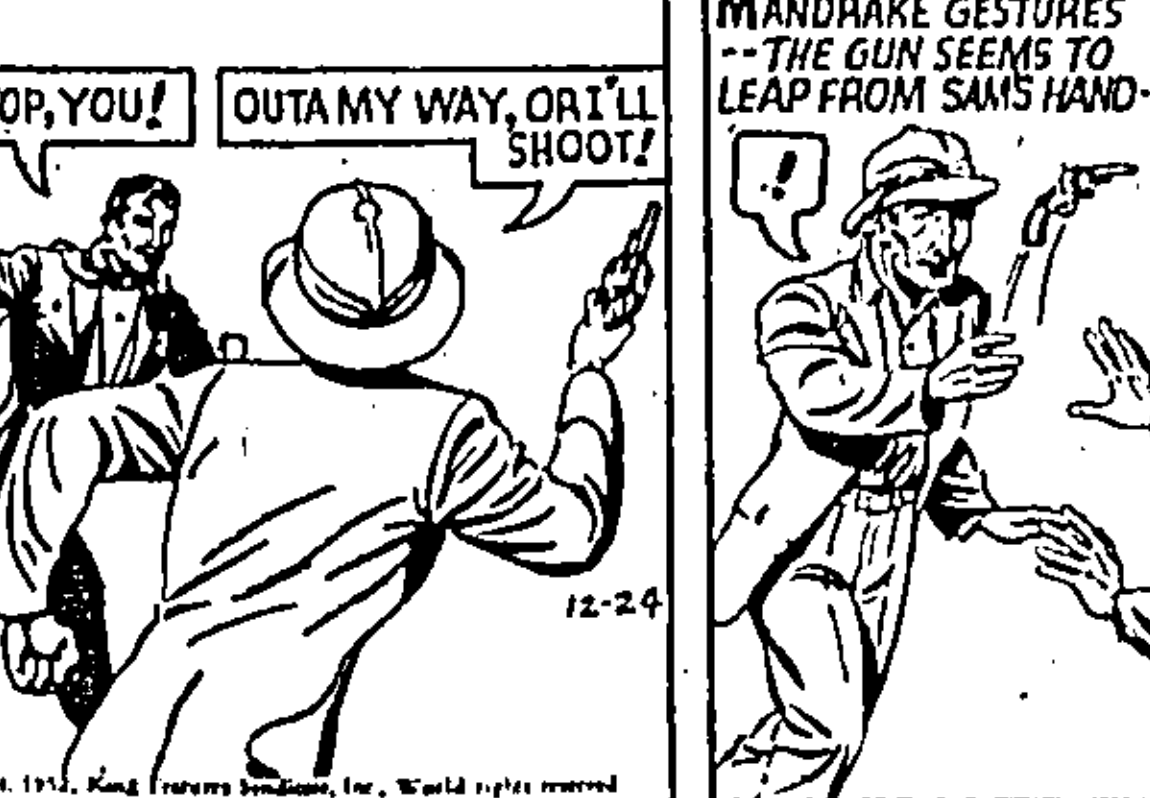
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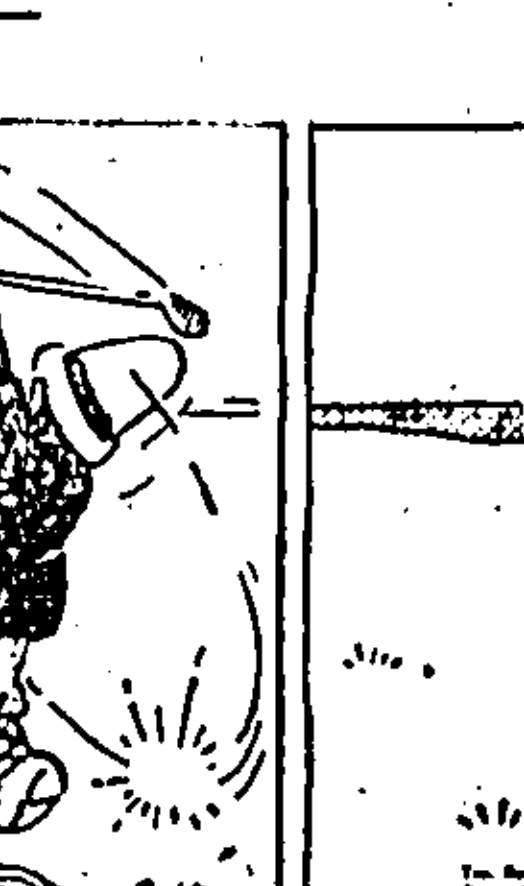
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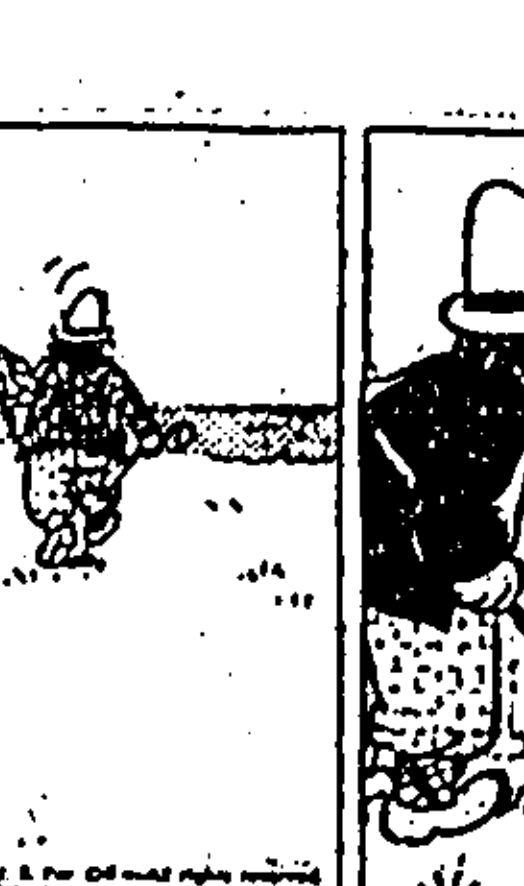
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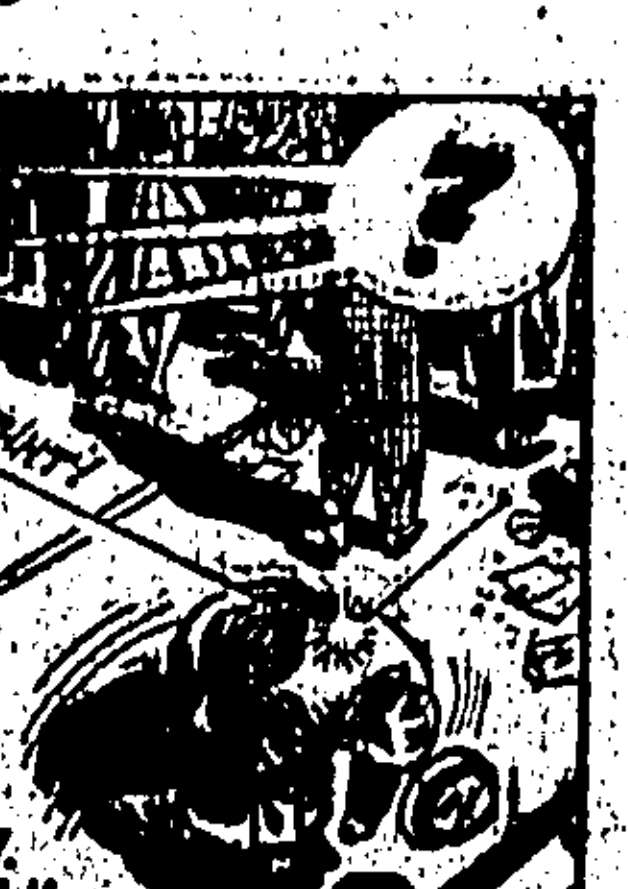
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By Frank Robbins



TROUBLE EXPECTED FROM REDS

Tokyo, Sept. 27. Ministry of Justice officials said today that the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party had sent an "instruction" to party members urging them to protest against the trial of Soviet Captain P. Krekov, who was alleged to be connected with a Communist spy ring in Japan.

Krekov's trial recently opened in the Asahi-Kawa District Court in Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido.

He was alleged to have entered Japan's territorial waters to pick up a Russian spy suspect.

As Japan has no anti-espionage law, Krekov has been charged with violation of immigration and shipping laws.

Ministry officials said the Communist Party "instruction" indicated there would be demonstrations in court next time Krekov appeared.

Similar "instructions" in the past have been followed by "court struggle tactics" at courts where Communists were being tried.

When Krekov's trial opened, there were minor demonstrations outside the court, but no incidents occurred in the court room itself.

The party's "instruction" was entitled: "Let's start protesting against the Razemoy case."

Razemoy was the name of Krekov's ship.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Sept. 27.

Seven members of a Japanese parliamentary delegation under the leadership of Mr. E. Ohnishi arrived in New Delhi today after a three-day visit to Karachi.

During their stay in the capital, the delegation will meet prominent Indian leaders and parliamentarians and will study the economic and industrial development of India.—France Press.

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Ceylon's Rubber Surplus

Colombo, Sept. 27. With only 12,812 tons more of sheet rubber to be delivered to China, against this year's contract of 50,000 tons, production is expected to exceed the contract figure by almost 6,000 tons, it was revealed by the Rubber Commissioner's office.

The spokesman for the Office said this situation has arisen as the result of nearly three-quarters of last year's production being delivered against this year's contract, and the switch-over to sheet rubber production by crepe rubber producers owing to the uneconomic prices offered for crepe.

Producers, he said, have two alternatives—to sell the surplus in the world market at a price well below the price at which China is buying or to hold on to their stocks for delivery against next year's contract.

Present indications are that the excess stocks are deemed to be finally determined by the price China is prepared to offer in 1954 which is expected to be announced shortly.

One trade source said that if China decided to pay a much better price over the world market price, the producers are expected to hold over their surplus stocks for delivery to China next year.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the number of rubber dealers in Ceylon may be reduced. The Rubber Commissioner, Mr. B. Mahadeva, has recommended to Government that the licences of all dealers who have not transacted a specific volume of business be cancelled.

He had also recommended that a registration fee be levied for the issuance of licences. There are at present 2,000 dealers in Ceylon. — United Press.

U.S. TIN BROKERS PUZZLED

New York, Sept. 27. US tin brokers are perplexed by the firmness of prices here over the last six weeks, an article in the World Telegram and Sun observed.

Prices during this period have been holding three cents above the early summer low after plummeting downward steadily, except for a short period from April to May, ever since last March, it noted.

The decision of the International Tin Study Group to call a meeting on November 15 to discuss the advisability of curtailing production has tended, of course, to give a firm tone to markets everywhere, it added.

"Unless the study group can come to an agreement, however, it is felt that tin prices may face another easy period since inventories are piling up. World production at 170,200 tons now exceeds consumption by about 36,000 tons a year.

"European buying is believed to have been heavy recently in order to take advantage of the prevailing low prices.

"The British Government is suspected of having made substantial purchases for stockpiling. It will be recalled that early last year, Britain sold a large amount to the United States. Britain could thus replace this metal with cheaper tin and support the market at the same time.

"The recent drop in the re-discount rate of the Bank of England has had the effect of stiffening the price of tin in London.

The trade, however, has been receiving reports that US tinplate producers are planning to cut back operations in the fourth quarter of this year.

"Due to uncertainty over the price situation, demand for pig metal in the United States has dwindled to practically nothing." — United Press.

ADMISSION OF JAPAN CERTAIN

Temporary Associate Membership Of Tariff Organisation

United Kingdom's Arguments On Limited Waiver

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Geneva, Sept. 27. Although the current meeting of the 33 contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is expected to go on for another three or four weeks none here has any serious doubts about its outcome.

Three things now appear certain:

1. Japan will be admitted as a temporary associate member;
2. The life of existing tariff concessions will be extended for a further period of 12 or 18 months; and
3. The United Kingdom will be granted a limited waiver of the GATT rule which forbids any extension of imperial preferences.

In July, 1952, Japan, which is the nation with the largest external trade remaining outside GATT, requested the opportunity to enter into tariff negotiations with a view to accession.

Japan's application was discussed at last year's session when the question of timing and the conditions of her accession was referred to an inter-sectional committee.

The subsequent study resulted in the proposal that Japan's accession should be subject to certain safeguards against a disruption of normal trading conditions.

But this proposal has now been superseded by a set of circumstances entirely outside Japan's control, namely, the standard U.S. foreign policy which will prevent it entering into new tariff negotiations for at least a year.

Japan has therefore applied for provisional associate membership of GATT until such time as tariff negotiations are again possible and she can become a full member.

SOLENN PROMISE

Under this proposal Japan is prepared to bind 91.5 per cent of her tariff in return for participation in the most-favoured-nation treatment that members of GATT automatically grant to each other.

Japan has also given a solemn undertaking to observe the rules of GATT and to prevent a repetition of unfair trade practices that brought her exporters into disrepute before the war.

Thirteen nations—including the United States—spoke out in favour of Japan's accession when the matter was discussed at a GATT plenary session last week.

The working party that has been set up to study "the Japanese question" is expected to recommend her admission though on terms that will seek to allay the fears of countries like the United Kingdom and ensure their participation.

NOSTLY AGREED

The question of extending the existing tariff concessions is far less controversial. Most members are agreed on the need for such an extension until the United States is again able to take part in tariff negotiations.

But some countries are anxious to modify certain imperial duties to meet special domestic problems and means will no doubt be found to enable them to do so in approved cases.

Meanwhile, the only real question that remains to be answered is the exact period of extension.

Opinion in Geneva is that tariff concessions negotiated under GATT will remain in force at least until the end of 1954.

The United Kingdom's request for a limited waiver of the famous "no new preferences" rule has met with some opposition. But there is general recognition of the United Kingdom's position as a result of its special relationship to the Commonwealth countries in the matter of trade.

BRITISH TRADITION

As Mr. Peter Thornycroft, President of the Board of Trade, reminded the delegates, the United Kingdom has traditionally been a free trader and a wide range of Commonwealth goods could not under the existing legislation change this situation.

In view of that, and of the rule against preferences, the United Kingdom's tariff is frozen at its present level.

If the United Kingdom raises an import duty on a foreign product it would be politically impossible to introduce a bill to impose duties on Commonwealth goods; no United Kingdom government could pass such a law merely to achieve compliance with technical rules.

But Mr. Thornycroft pointed out that it would be politically impossible to introduce a bill to impose duties on Commonwealth goods; no United Kingdom government could pass such a law merely to achieve compliance with technical rules.

The cold logic of the United Kingdom argument has clearly impressed the delegates. Mr. Thornycroft's assurance that a waiver, if granted, would cause no diversion of trade and would be applied only after consultation and, if necessary, arbitration, should satisfy those European countries that are uneasy about the British motive and ensure a decision in the United Kingdom's favour.

'Weeping' Tree In Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 27. Thousands of Rio residents are flocking daily to seek cures for a "weeping" pine tree in the suburb of Santa Cruz.

The pilgrimages started after a rural worker who had rested in the shade of the tree reported that a gentle rain had fallen from the branches although the weather was perfectly clear elsewhere.

One pilgrim, Jose de Oliveira Filho, claimed that a sore on his leg which had been open for some years closed a few hours after it had been touched by drops of liquid from the branches. — China Mail Special.

S'pore Textile Position

Financial Strain On Stockers

Singapore, Sept. 27. The financial strain on textile stockers here has become more and more acute because of the slow moving stocks and progressively diminishing local consumer interest, the Singapore Chamber of Commerce says in its half-yearly report.

While every possible re-export opportunity has been taken to alleviate the overstocked position, the report adds in many cases huge losses have been incurred resulting in a number of failures throughout Malaya.

Statistics for the first five months of this year show the following imports:

| | sq. yards |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Cotton woven bleached and | 30,000,000 |
| Cotton woven dyed | 13,000,000 |
| Cotton woven printed | 24,000,000 |
| Cotton woven coloured | 2,000,000 |
| Synthetic fibres printed | 2,000,000 |

While it is known that the re-export trade has traditionally been in the cheapest qualities, they are also in good demand locally and the difference in value between imported price and the average price is not now by any means explained by the difference in quality but is a reflection of the enormous losses which the trade has sustained this year to date, the report says.

AN INDICATION

Comparison made of the monthly average of textiles imported showed there has been a marked fall in the volume of artificial silk piecegoods whilst imports of cotton woven printed is more than the average for 1952. This would appear to indicate, the report says, that in more difficult times, the Malaya consumer turns more to hard-wearing cotton print and is less interested in rayon piecegoods.

In January, the Singapore Government fixed the total value of the Japanese textile import quota at 34,000,000 Malayan dollars for six months. During the period actual import against the quota was \$14,300,000 only.

Despite the Chamber's recommendation that no further quotas should be issued this year, the Singapore Government decided that a further \$35,000,000 quota should be made available if required.

On the question of restrictions on Japanese trade, the report says that although the Chamber decided the restrictions on the import of a great number of Japanese goods should be removed, it is felt the danger exists of Malayan markets being "thrown into chaos" by the "flood" of all protection against dumping is withdrawn.

NOT SENSE

The Chamber has at one time or another urged the removal of controls and restrictive practices in trade to the greatest possible extent, the report says.

"But it is not sense to push that policy to a point where our markets are subject to dumping and other forms of attack we cannot meet."

A further important consideration is that some controls and protective measures must be retained as an offset against the most pernicious of all controls.

The report says the Chamber's Committee is actively pressing with Government at the present time the matter of protection of local markets in case of necessity. — United Press.

Weekly Bank Statements

London, Sept. 27. The Bank of England statement for the week ended September 23 reads as follows:

Note in circulation £1,531,630,205

Public deposits 35,608,635

Private deposits 33,249,531

Government securities 30,540,514

Other securities 17,901,253

Reserves 20,740,757

Bank ratio 11.6

BANK OF FRANCE

Paris, Sept. 27. The Bank of France statement for the week ended September 17 reads as follows:

Total assets 201,201,501,420

Total liabilities 201,201,501,420

Assets: Treasury 1,500,000,000

State 1,500,000,000

Stab. fund 1,500,000,000

Reserves 1,500,000,000

Current accounts 1,500,000,000

Deposits 1,500,000,000

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1) 8.94

Sterling note (per £1) 15.57

Indonesian (per 100) 22.57

Siam (per 100) 22.00

Singapore (Straits) 1.71

Indo-China (Straits) 1.83

Buying Spate Of Gilt-Edged Abates In London

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Sept. 27. The Stock Exchange closed the week steadily though the buying spree of gilt-edged following the bank rate's reduction has now abated.

Undated Government stocks and "shorts," however, remained firm though irredeemable, and medium-dated stocks were slightly under their best.

This is considered satisfactory because the big institutions have not been buying gilt-edged on the scope expected, and the first of the steel issues will shortly be announced.

Furthermore, a Treasury funding issue must also be approached.

Meanwhile the rise in first-grade industrial stocks is expected to continue as their yield structure has not yet come into line with that of Government stock.

The City, moreover, is taking an optimistic view of Britain's industrial development and the export drive.

Sentiment was also upheld by a trickle of good company news highlighted by an increase in Imperial Chemicals' interim dividend.

Favourable news was also received from such different firms as National Canning, Wall Paper Manufacturers and the Pressed Steel Company, which all tended to harden the prices of the industrial group.

STORES IN DEMAND

Stores have been prominent in the more general realisation of their assets coupled with the increased purchasing power of the public. This results from the present high level of employment and the increasing trend of wages.

Among foreign bonds the star features were two points and issues which each gained around six points on the announcement of the freeing of another dollar balance and on settlement hopes.

The recent recovery in rubber shares, however, has petered out and this section is back in the doldrums awaiting a lead.

On the other hand, ten shares showed good rises over the week in keeping with the increase of the average price of tea at the London sales from about 3/8d three weeks ago to around 4/- now.

Farm Bureau Federation Up In Arms

Washington, Sept. 27. The powerful American Farm Bureau Federation is beginning to simmer about the Eisenhower administration's delay in carrying out a multi-million-dollar bargain sale of surplus food authorized by Congress last Spring.

A spokesman for the Federation, which sponsored the plan for selling American surplus overseas, indicated that the big farm organization may soon issue a formal charge that the Administration is "dragging its feet" to the detriment of the farmer.

The economic fate of American agriculture depends on a moving surplus, he said. A law on the books is not any solution until it is aggressively administered.

The law passed by Congress allows President Eisenhower to sell from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 worth of surplus farm crops overseas in exchange for local currency instead of hard-to-get dollars.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN INDUSTRY

Every third worker in West Germany is a woman, although she would prefer to go back to her kitchen, according to 30 industrial women workers interviewed by a Protestant society.

They would gladly stand for 48 hours a week beside a machine, they said.

But if they needed the money they would not object to working half-days or three days a week. — China Mail Special.

the Soviet germ war charges. 'A Western power victory on what to debate first is a foregone conclusion—United Press.